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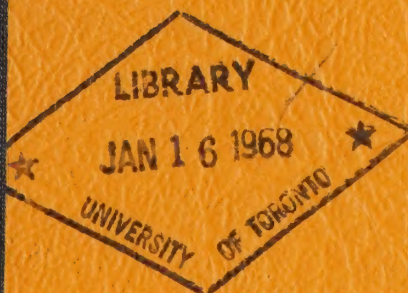
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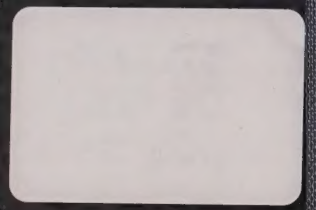
**NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
BACKGROUND DATA
YOUTH AND RESOURCES STUDY**



**ONTARIO DEPARTMENT
OF EDUCATION
YOUTH BRANCH**

Toronto, October 1966





Ontario. Youth branch

Youth and resources study

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**NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
BACKGROUND DATA
YOUTH AND RESOURCES STUDY**



**ONTARIO DEPARTMENT
OF EDUCATION
YOUTH BRANCH**

Toronto, October 1966



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NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO BACKGROUND DATA

ERRATA

- ✓ p. 33 Note: Fig. 12 shows the statistics for March 1965 and 1966.
Statistics may vary from month to month
- ✓ p. 47 Fig. 17, Last column under 1963, % unemployed, read 3.09 instead of 4.03
- ✓ p. 49 Table 28, Logging - % Change 1951 - 1961, read -27.4 instead of 37.7
- ✓ p. 53 Line 3, between the ages of 20 and 44

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Youth Branch of the Ontario Department of Education wishes to express appreciation for the co-operation and assistance received from the Ontario Department of Economics and Development and the National Employment Service, as well as many individuals, organizations and groups.

Special thanks are due to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for supplying statistical tables for our use.

Toronto: October 1966

F. A. Nizami



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INTRODUCTION

Among the many problems facing Canada today, that of youth is perhaps one of the most important and complex. It may be viewed from the different angles exercising influence on the social, political and economic life of youth. Rapid population growth in the under-25-years-of-age category (which is approximately 45% of the total population of Ontario), followed by the effects of mechanization, industrialization, commercialization, automation and cybernation, has affected the lives of individuals, families and communities, as well as the nation.

Perhaps it may be worth while to pause and note the effects, good or otherwise, of living in urban areas. While it must be admitted that those who live in the cities enjoy relatively better opportunities on the economic side, yet there are disadvantages. Living in apartments may mean lack of room to live and space to play, and consequently, less privacy for the individual members of the family. The result may be a deterioration in health for lack of play and proper exercise.

In some families, both the father and mother may work and leave their children to baby-sitters or to look after themselves. Lack of proper understanding and guidance on the part of the parents, especially the mother, is of prime importance to the development of the child's character. After all, the mother is the first teacher of the child. Even when at home, the parents may not have sufficient time and energy to look after their children after working all day.

The security and understanding that young people derive from family life influences the moulding of character. To begin with they learn good manners and to use appropriate words. They learn to work and play together and with friends their own age. They begin to feel responsibility to family and friends. Parents and older members of the family keep an eye on the younger ones and correct them when necessary.

Loss of the security, understanding and guidance of family life may lead to loss of purpose and failure to accept society's standards of behaviour. Without purpose or goals, separated from his family, the youth looks for ways to fill his time and dispel boredom. During even short contacts with other young people caught in the same dilemma, he may learn to gamble, drink or take drugs.

For these drifting young people, the approval of the "gang" is more important than acceptance by adult groups or the community. When one of these youngsters finds himself alone, he is more likely to go to the movies or loaf around the street corner than to go home. When he does wander home late in the evening, no one may bother to ask where he has been or indicate that he has been missed.

The steady rise in the number of school drop-outs and the disappearance of job opportunities for the unskilled and undereducated are factors that cannot be

ignored. One of the reasons for the general rise in juvenile delinquency and crime may be the result of this combination of circumstances. The urgency of the need to cope with these problems can hardly be understated.

In Ontario several community and government agencies seem to have partial answers to these problems. A co-ordinated effort on the part of all concerned may perhaps lead to some solutions, or to a basis for a future solution.

One of the fundamental answers certainly lies in education. The word education is used here to mean attainment of knowledge, skill, and insight through all the informal means as well as through formal classes.

One of the aims of this project is to increase the awareness of northwestern Ontario community leaders, including youth, and to help them recognize the complexity of the problem in a broad perspective. It is hoped that a clear understanding, backed by statistical and objective facts, will stimulate youth and the community leaders to take appropriate steps to seek a solution.

It is with this end in view that the Youth Branch of the Department of Education has prepared statistical data for northwestern Ontario on:

- population
- employment
- family incomes
- school-going population and dropouts
- adult education
- juvenile delinquency and crime

It is one of the aims of the present project to help the community understand and interpret the data clearly and precisely and to use it to assess and evaluate the youth problem. The sharp awakening of interest in Canada's young people is occasioned by the growing realization that the survival of the nation depends on them.

AN INTRODUCTION TO NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

The three districts of Kenora, Thunder Bay and Rainy River are often referred to as northwestern Ontario. The three districts have an area of 212,967 square miles and a combined population of 181,000 in 1954 increased to 230,000 in 1964.⁽¹⁾

Since the turn of the century the two Lakehead cities and their environs have had one of the fastest growing populations in Ontario. Between 1901 and 1951, the population of the three northwestern districts increased by 592%, that of Thunder Bay by 940% and that of the Lakehead area by 976%. For the same period the population of Ontario increased by 110% and that of Canada by 160%. In the decade 1951-61 the Lakehead population increased by 35.4%, the Ontario population by 36% and that of Canada by 30%. In 1962 the Lakehead population was 93,446. In the decade 1951-61, the percentage of males in the Lakehead population changed from 49% to 51%. This trend was contrary to the trend in Ontario and Canada.⁽²⁾

Between 1954 and 1964 there has been a further increase in the population of the northwestern districts. During this period almost all the major cities and towns of northwestern Ontario showed rises in population, while in the same period the populations of smaller towns and townships decreased.

The District of Kenora has an area of 153,220 square miles and a population of 54,000.⁽³⁾ It has four towns, four large townships and three improvement districts with a combined assessment for general purposes of more than \$36 million. The combined area of the towns, townships and improvement districts is more than 250,000 acres, with room for further development.⁽⁴⁾

The District of Rainy River has an area of 7,267 square miles and has resources of soil, water and minerals. It has a population of 28,000.⁽⁵⁾ The District has two towns, 12 townships and an improvement district with a total assessment for general purposes of more than \$25 million. The communities and townships have a combined area of more than 640,000 acres; much of it is suitable for agricultural production.⁽⁶⁾

The District of Thunder Bay covers an area of 52,471 square miles and has a population of 145,000, two-thirds concentrated in the Lakehead area.

1 Trade & Commerce, Dec. 1965, p. 37.

2 J.R. Nininger, Survey of Changing Employment Patterns at Lakehead Cities of Port Arthur & Fort William, Dec. 1964, p. 49.

3 Municipal Data, Port Arthur: Municipal Data, North West Ontario Development Council.

4 Municipal Data, District of Kenora.

5 Municipal Data, District of Rainy River.

6 Municipal Data, District of Rainy River.

Thunder Bay District has the two Lakehead cities, one town, 10 townships and seven improvement districts with a combined assessment for general purposes of nearly \$200 million and a total area of 940,589 acres.⁽¹⁾ The region is marked by an uneven growth of industries. The report of a regional development association states: "We still lack a diversity of manufacturing and our area (northwestern Ontario) lacks the kind of incentive program that might attract new interest on the part of manufacturers in the region. At the same time, a number of our communities, notably Sioux Lookout, Geraldton, Beardmore, Rainy River and Kenora have not shared to the same degree as sister communities in industrial growth." ⁽²⁾

Demand for skilled manpower seems to be on the increase in the District of Kenora. Demand for skilled labour in the District of Kenora was 324 for 1965 as against 447 for 1966. On the other hand in the Districts of Rainy River and Thunder Bay, the demand for skilled labour decreased. In the district of Rainy River, the demand decreased from 83 in 1965 to 80 in 1966 while in the district of Thunder Bay, it decreased from 1,267 in 1965 to 981 in 1966.⁽³⁾

Agriculture and forest products are important sources of income to the people of the region. The timber industry yields a considerable income to the provincial government when it operates on crown lands. Two projects have been approved for northwestern Ontario under the Agricultural Rehabilitation Development Act program. These involve a soil and water conservation survey in a section of Rainy River District, and a forestry program in the Thunder Bay District. In the latter project, federal and provincial funds will be used to acquire, for forest development, 20,000 acres of non-agricultural lands in five townships. The object is to ensure a future source of supply for the forest products industry in the Lakehead.⁽⁴⁾

The following statistics tend to show the estimated business dealings in the industrial groups noted:

Food and beverages	1962	\$36,530,000
	1952 (est.)	36,100,000
Wood industries	1962	\$10,336,000
	1952 (est.)	17,000,000
Paper and allied industries	1962	\$201,282,000
	1952 (est.)	127,000,000
Mineral production	1964 over	\$100,000,000

1 Municipal Data, Thunder Bay District.

2 Annual Report 1965, Northwestern Ontario Development Association, p. 6.

3 Skilled Manpower Requirement Survey Ontario 1965 - 1966, Ottawa: Dept. of Citizenship & Immigration, p. 33, 60, 69.

4 Trade and Commerce, Dec. 1965, p. 40.

Furniture and fixtures	1962	\$466,000
	1964	\$17,000,000

The 1962 figures are not comparable with figures for earlier years because they are based on the revised Standard Industrial Classifications and new establishment concept. ⁽¹⁾

That the vastness of this region, coupled with the small population and adverse climatic conditions, have affected economic growth is suggested by the following quotations from a report of the Northwestern Ontario Commission on Employment: ⁽²⁾

Many of our employment problems arise from geographical, political and population factors.

The small population of northwestern Ontario cannot generate a market of sufficient size to make our manufacturing regionally independent.

The long distances from large centres of demand make it difficult for our manufacturers to compete with, for example, those nearer Toronto.

High transportation costs increase our geographical disadvantages.

The widely scattered population of our region adds to our general costs of operation.

Insufficient facilities are available for education and training in the new technologies such as electronics.

Our population is only 3% of the population of Ontario and less than 1% of the population of Canada. We are not, therefore, numerically strong in either the provincial or federal House of Parliament.

1 Trade and Commerce, Vol. 59, No. 12, (December 1965), p. 34.

2 Northwestern Ontario Commission on Employment, 1960, p. 5.
(955 Memorial Avenue, Port Arthur, Ontario.)

POPULATION - CANADA

During 1931-41, the population increase in Canada was just under 11%; during 1941-51 the growth in population was 22%. Most of the increase took place in the second half of the decade, reflecting heavy post-war immigration and a sharp rise in the birth rate. In the 1951-61 period the population growth rate was 30%.

Between 1951 and 1961 there was an increase of 2,130,000 males and 2,098,798 females.

Included in the increase are 619,487 males and 575,311 females of the age groups 10-14 years, 15-19 years and 20-24 years as follows:

10 — 14 years	—	Males	373,038
		Females	352,178
15 — 19 years	—	Males	196,855
		Females	177,732
20 — 24 years	—	Males	49,594
		Females	45,401

Table No. 1

CANADA, MALE AND FEMALE POPULATIONS, BY AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1956 ⁽¹⁾		1961 ⁽²⁾	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	1, 011, 835	971, 728	1, 154, 091	1, 102, 310
5-9	919, 952	887, 101	1, 063, 840	1, 015, 682
10-14	732, 032	702, 562	948, 160	907, 839
15-19	586, 635	575, 666	729, 035	703, 524
20-24	567, 179	561, 931	587, 139	596, 507
25-29	605, 836	592, 301	613, 897	595, 400
30-34	602, 535	613, 750	644, 407	627, 403
35-39	555, 763	558, 622	631, 072	639, 852
40-44	522, 615	502, 784	559, 996	558, 965
45-49	445, 827	422, 988	515, 516	499, 800
50-54	381, 835	351, 215	442, 909	420, 279
55-59	321, 973	307, 271	362, 145	343, 690
60-64	265, 652	259, 265	292, 569	291, 066
65-69	237, 551	226, 562	239, 685	247, 417
70-74	187, 490	183, 218	196, 076	206, 099
75-79	113, 550	113, 948	134, 186	140, 051
80-84	55, 636	61, 460	69, 046	77, 771
85-89	21, 688	26, 670	27, 178	33, 606
90+	6, 295	9, 870	7, 946	12, 093
	<hr/> 8, 151, 879	<hr/> 7, 928, 912	<hr/> 9, 218, 893	<hr/> 9, 019, 354

Total population 1956 — 16, 080, 791 Total population 1961 — 18, 238, 247

1 Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, p.155.

2 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p.172.

Table No. 2

PERCENTAGE GROWTH IN THE POPULATION OF CANADA

YEAR	PERCENT
1901	11.1
1911	34.2
1921	21.9
1931	18.1
1941	10.9
1951	21.8
1961 ⁽¹⁾	30.2
1965	6.6 ⁽²⁾

1 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 158

2 Canada 1965-1966, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 13

Table No. 3

POPULATION OF ONTARIO BY AGE GROUPS (Thousands)

Age Group	1956	1961	1965
0-4	628.8	740.2	760.7
5-9	563.7	674.5	728.7
10-14	425.9	593.1	664.8
15-19	346.8	436.9	568.9
20-24	365.1	386.9	433.1
25-29	417.4	422.7	405.4
30-34	438.7	459.8	439.7
35-39	390.8	469.3	470.2
40-44	361.1	397.3	458.9
45-49	312.2	360.8	381.6
50-54	269.3	309.8	344.3
55-59	236.5	258.3	289.4
60-64	194.2	218.5	236.1
65-69	167.4	180.0	193.2
70-74	134.2	146.3	150.3
75-79	83.2	97.7	109.7
80-84	44.4	53.5	60.9
85-89	18.8	22.6	25.3
90+	6.4	7.9	9.8
	5,404.9	6,236.1	6,731.0

Ontario Statistical Review, Dept. of Economics & Development,
1965, p. 3.

Table No. 4

PERCENTAGE GROWTH IN
THE ONTARIO POPULATION

1901-1911	15.77%
1911-1921	16.08%
1921-1931	16.98%
1931-1941	10.37%
1941-1951	21.38%
1951-1961	35.64%
1961-1965	7.94%

Table No. 5

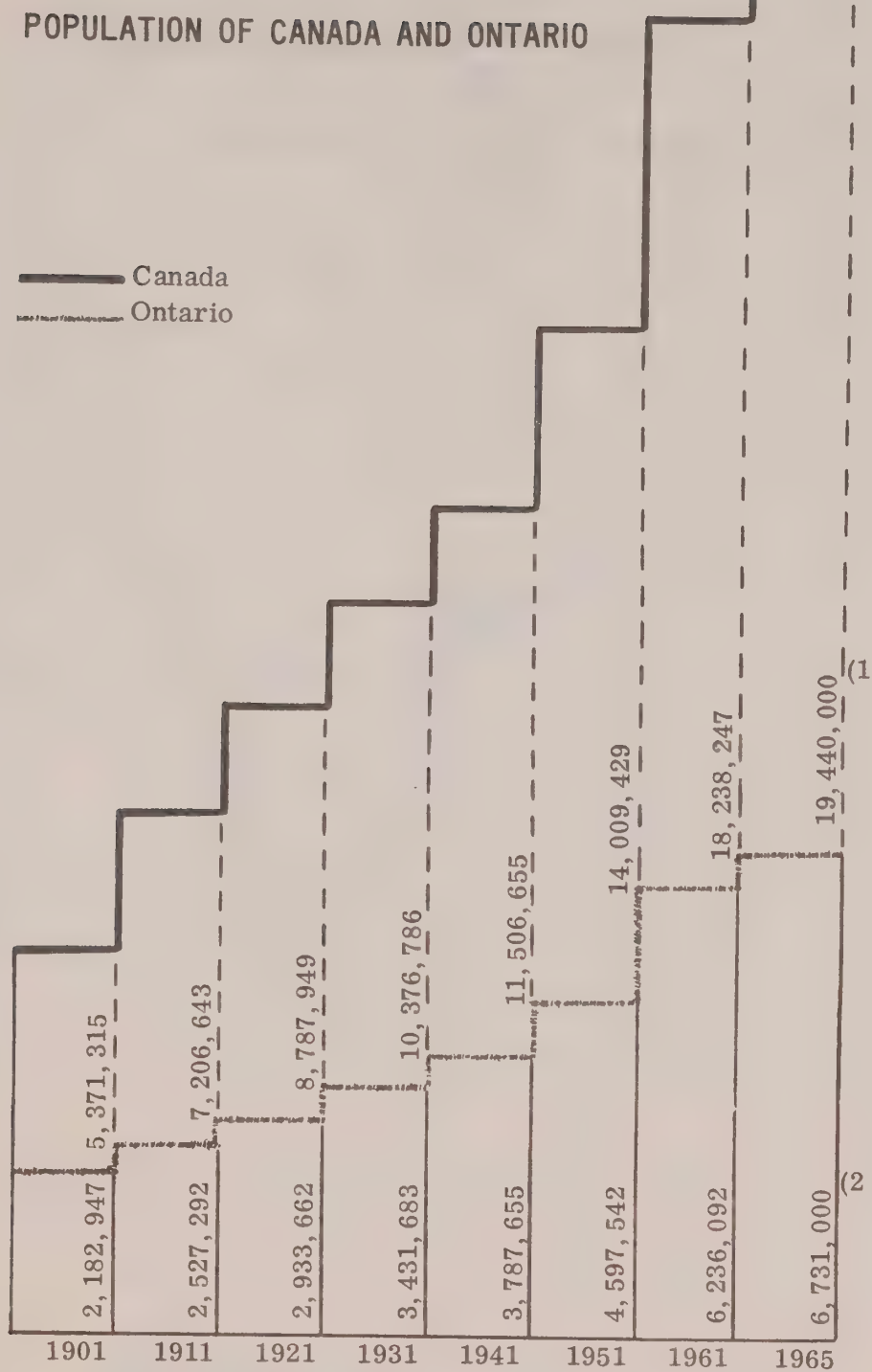
POPULATION OF ONTARIO BY SEX

	1951	1956	1961
M	2,314,170	2,721,519	3,134,528
F	2,283,372	2,683,414	3,101,564
	4,597,542	5,404,933	6,236,092

Note: Summarized on the basis of
data supplied by the D.B.S.

Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa,
D.B.S., p. 174.

Figure No. 1



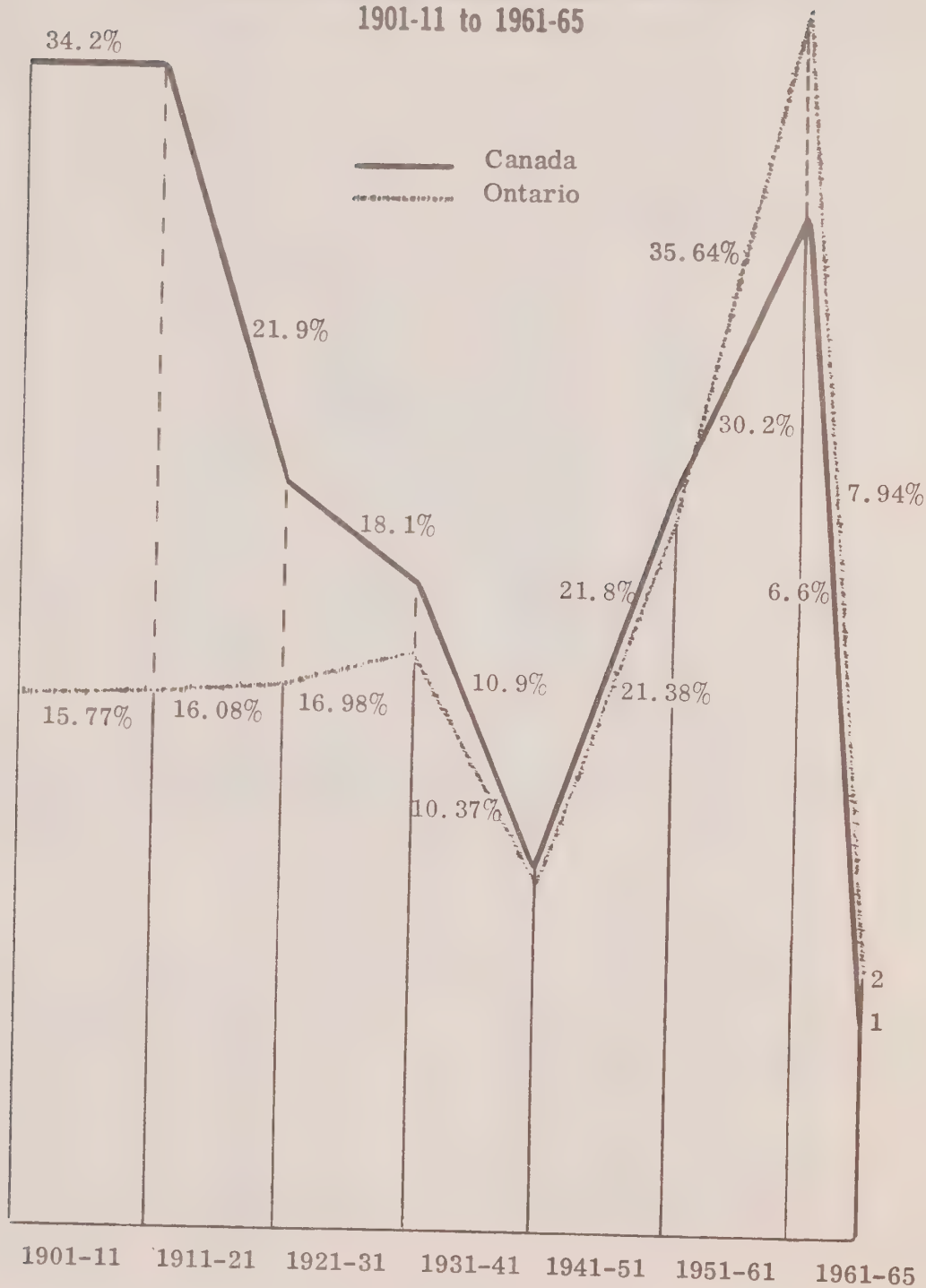
1 Canada 1965-66, Ottawa, D.B.S., July 10, 1965, p. 13.

2 Ontario Statistical Review 1965, April 1966, p. 31.

Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 160.

Figure No. 2

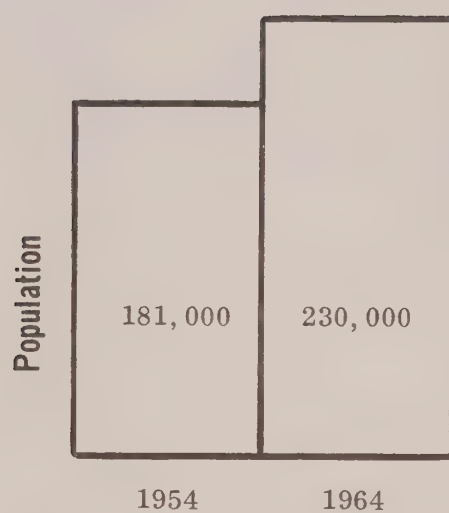
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
POPULATION OF CANADA AND ONTARIO
1901-11 to 1961-65



- 1 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., 1964, p. 158.
- 2 Summarized on the basis of data supplied by D.B.S.

Figure No. 3

POPULATION
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION
1954 and 1964



An increase of 27.7%

Table No. 6

PROJECTION OF POPULATION
IN LAKEHEAD - NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
ECONOMIC REGION 1966 - 1986

KENORA DISTRICT

% increase of population between	1961 and 1966	—	12.87%
	1966 and 1971	—	13.25%
	1971 and 1976	—	13.53%
	1976 and 1981	—	14.99%
	1981 and 1986	—	15.72%

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT

% increase of population between	1961 and 1966	—	4.03%
	1966 and 1971	—	7.97%
	1971 and 1976	—	8.39%
	1976 and 1981	—	6.19%
	1981 and 1986	—	8.75%

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT

% increase of population between	1961 and 1966	—	11.61%
	1966 and 1971	—	11.71%
	1971 and 1976	—	13.26%
	1976 and 1981	—	14.32%
	1981 and 1986	—	13.86%

Ont. Dept. of Economics & Development, Economics Branch, Toronto, Nov. 1963, p 3

Table No. 6 shows the projection of population in the "Lakehead—Northwestern Ontario" economic Regions of the Districts of Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay from 1961 to 1986. This projection of population shows a general rise in population for the period of 1961 to 1986.

Percentage increase of population is also shown for comparison.

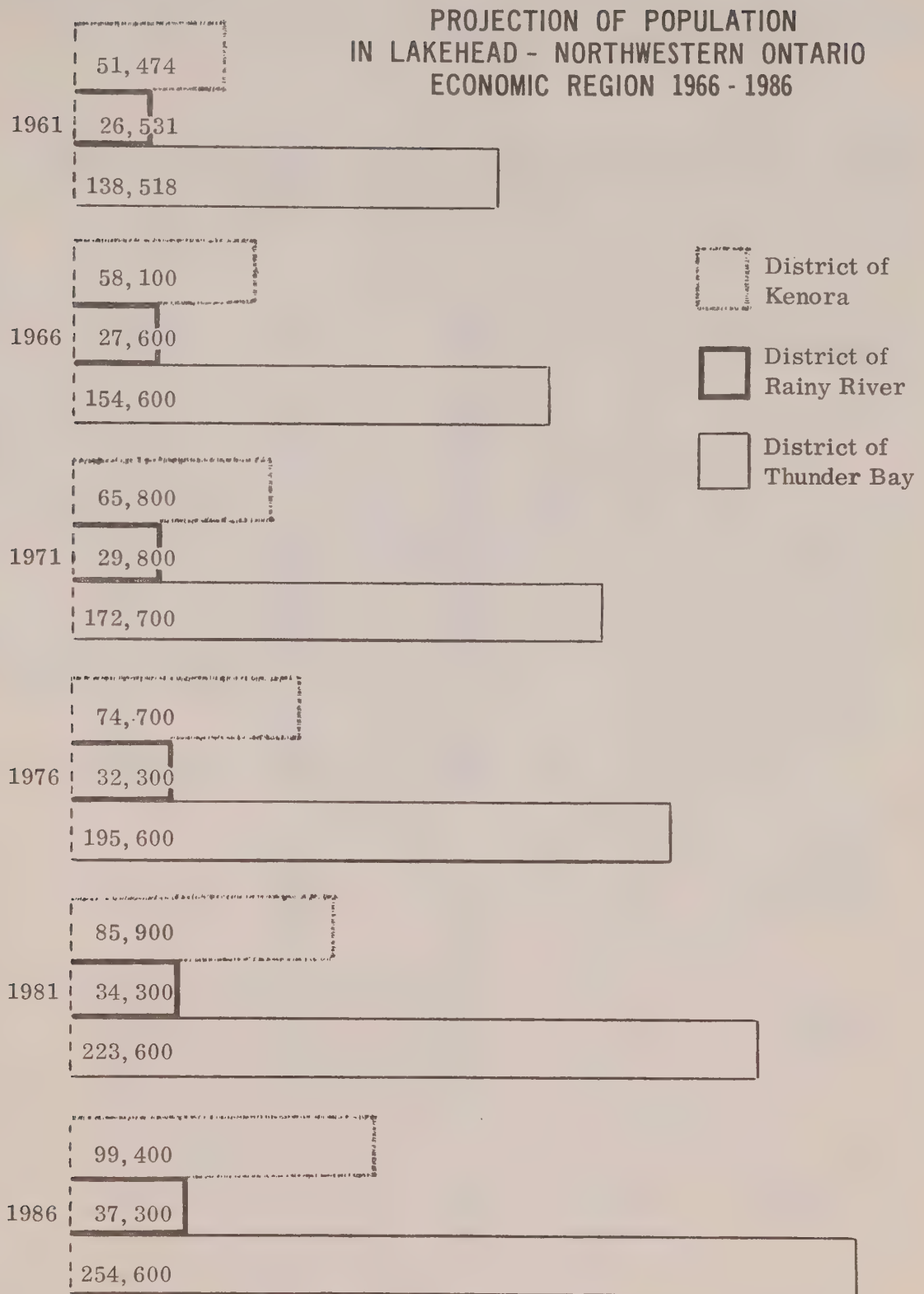
Percentage increase in population for all the three districts of Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay for 1986 with 1961 as basis year.

Kenora — 193.11

Rainy River — 141.59

Thunder Bay — 180.80

Figure No. 4



Ont. Dept. of Economics & Development, Economics Branch, Toronto, Nov. 1963, p3

The information contained in pages 6 — 13 is summarized in Table No. 7 showing all the population changes. Wherever there is a decrease in population it is shown with a minus sign.

Table No. 7
POPULATION CHANGES IN SOME TOWNS AND DISTRICTS
IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

<u>Municipality and Age Group</u>		<u>1951</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
NIPIGON	15-19	146	192	46	31.5
	20-24	110	184	74	67.3
	All ages	1773	2618	845	47.7
RED ROCK I.D.	15-19	85	134	49	57.6
	20-24	106	108	2	1.9
	All ages	1145	1861	716	62.5
FORT FRANCES (Town)	15-19	614	706	92	15.0
	20-24	593	526	-67	-11.3
	All ages	8038	9481	1443	18.0
ATIKOKAN	15-19	141	427	286	202.8
	20-24	289	400	111	38.4
	All ages	2821	7093	4272	151.4
KENORA (Town)	15-19	618	724	106	17.2
	20-24	633	671	38	6.0
	All ages	8695	10904	2209	25.4
GERALDTON (Town)	15-19	200	239	39	19.5
	20-24	247	197	-50	-20.2
	All ages	3227	3375	148	4.6

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa 1961.

Table No. 8

POPULATION CHANGES IN CERTAIN COMMUNITIES OF NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

DISTRICT	TOWN/VILLAGE/CITY	1951	1956	1961	1966		% OF POPULATION INCREASE 1961-66	% OF POPULATION DECREASE 1961-66
Kenora	Dryden (Town)	2,627 ⁽¹⁾	4,428 ⁽¹⁾	5,728 ⁽²⁾	6,629 ⁽²⁾	(I)	15.73	
Kenora	Keewatin (Town)	1,634 ⁽¹⁾	1,949 ⁽¹⁾	2,197 ⁽³⁾	2,077 ⁽³⁾	(D)		5.46
Rainy River	Worthington (Township)			194 ⁽⁴⁾	148 ⁽⁴⁾	(D)		23.71
Kenora	Kenora (Town)	8,695 ⁽¹⁾	10,278 ⁽²⁾	10,904 ⁽⁵⁾	11,295 ⁽⁸⁾	(I)	3.59	
Rainy River	Atwood (Township)			417 ⁽⁶⁾	358 ⁽⁶⁾	(D)		14.15
Rainy River	Blue (Township)			143 ⁽⁶⁾	127 ⁽⁶⁾	(D)		11.19
Rainy River	Kingsford (I.D.)			95 ⁽⁷⁾	82 ⁽⁷⁾	(D)		11.68
Rainy River	Morley and Patullo (Township)			633 ⁽⁷⁾	586 ⁽⁷⁾	(D)		7.42
Rainy River	Morson (Township)			229 ⁽⁷⁾	179 ⁽⁷⁾	(D)		21.83
Thunder Bay	Red Rock (I.D.)			1,861 ⁽¹⁰⁾				
Thunder Bay	Nipigon (Township)			2,618 ⁽¹⁰⁾	2,892 ⁽¹⁴⁾	(I)	10.47	
Rainy River	Fort Frances (Town)	8,038 ⁽⁹⁾	9,005 ⁽⁹⁾	9,481 ⁽¹⁰⁾	9,420 ⁽¹⁴⁾	(D)		0.63
Rainy River	Atikokan (Township)			7,093 ⁽¹⁰⁾	6,310 ⁽¹⁴⁾	(D)		11.04
Thunder Bay	Geraldton (Town)	3,227 ⁽⁹⁾	3,263 ⁽⁹⁾	3,375 ⁽¹⁰⁾	3,588 ⁽¹⁴⁾		6.31	
Red Lake	Sioux Lookout (Town)	2,364 ⁽¹¹⁾	2,504 ⁽¹¹⁾	2,453 ⁽¹²⁾				
Thunder Bay	Fort William (City)	34,947 ⁽⁹⁾	39,464 ⁽¹²⁾	45,214 ⁽¹²⁾				
		1954	1961	1964				
Rainy River	Atikokan (Township)	4,575 ⁽¹⁵⁾	5,959 ⁽¹⁵⁾	7,093 ⁽¹³⁾			19.03	
		1951	1956	1961	1965		1961-65	
Thunder Bay	Fort William (City)	34,947 ⁽¹⁶⁾	39,464 ⁽¹⁶⁾	45,214 ⁽¹⁷⁾	47,349 ⁽¹⁸⁾	(I)	4.72	
Thunder Bay	Port Arthur (City)	31,161 ⁽¹⁶⁾	38,136 ⁽¹⁶⁾	45,276 ⁽¹⁷⁾	46,094 ⁽¹⁹⁾	(I)	1.81	
		1954			1965			
Thunder Bay	Fort William and Port Arthur	71,568 ⁽²⁰⁾			94,280 ⁽²⁰⁾	(I)	31.73 (Between 1954-65)	

- 1 Canada Year Book 1959, D.B.S., p. 151
- 2 Prem. Bul. Census of Canada 1966, August 19, 1966, p. 2.
- 3 Prem. Bul. Census of Canada 1966, August 12, 1966, p. 2.
- 4 Prem. Bul. Census of Canada 1966, August 19, 1966, p. 7.
- 5 1961 Census, General Population Data, D.B.S.
- 6 Prem. Bul. Census of Canada 1966, August 5, 1966, p. 7.
- 7 Prem. Bul. Census of Canada 1966, August 5, 1966, p. 8.
- 8 Department of Economics and Development, Trade and Industry Branch, 1966.
- 9 Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., 1959, p. 151.
- 10 1961 Census, General Population Data, D.B.S.
- 11 Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 152.
- 12 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 171.
- 13 1961 Census, General Population Data, D.B.S.
- 14 Department of Economics and Development, Trade and Industry Branch, 1966.
- 15 Trade and Commerce, December 1965, p. 46.
- 16 Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 151.
- 17 Canada Year Book 1963-4, Ottawa, D.B.S., 1964, p. 167
- 18 1966 Municipal Directory, p. 130.
- 19 1966 Municipal Directory, p. 136.
- 20 Trade and Commerce, December 1965, p. 46.

FORMAL EDUCATION IN CANADA

Apart from widening man's horizon of knowledge, education is an important influence in shaping the destiny of the nation and increasing the standard of living of the citizens. The educational opportunities available to individual Canadians has increased decade by decade. The 1961 census showed that 1.7% of the people had not attended school, 45.3% had elementary schooling; 47.0% had secondary schooling; 3.1% had some university training and 2.9% had one or more university degrees. The proportions varied from province to province in Canada.

Rapid changes in the social and economic structure of the nation and the tremendous advances made in technical fields have influenced educational institutions. Many problems have arisen including that of preparing skilled workers and experts for new jobs.

About 30% of the nation's population are classed as rural dwellers. Some live in small communities or well organized farm districts, but many others are scattered over great areas, miles from town or school.

The absolute and relative growth of formal education in Canada is indicated by the fact that between 1948 and 1961 average daily attendance at public elementary and secondary schools doubled (increased by 100%), while the country's population increased by only 42.5% during the same period. University enrolments increased from 86,800 in 1957 to over 141,400 in 1962, an increase of 62.9%.

Table No. 9

POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE 1961⁽¹⁾

Total - 5,368,080 (Male - 2,741,035 Female - 2,627,045)

	Male	Female
5- 9 years	1,063,840	1,015,682
10-14 years	948,160	907,839
15-19 years	729,035	703,524
	2,741,035	2,627,045

Number in elementary grades in:(2

1957-8	—	2,959,467)	
1962-3	—	3,494,116)	an increase of 18.07%
1963-4	—	3,594,215	an increase of 3.27% over 1962-3.

Number in secondary grades in:(2

1957-8	—	646,360)	
1962-3	—	1,097,486)	an increase of 69.85%
1963-4	—	1,192,883	an increase of 8.69% over 1962-3.

Enrolment in Universities and Colleges in:(2

1957-8	—	86,754)	
1962-3	—	141,388)	an increase of 62.98%
1963-4	—	158,270	an increase of 11.94% over 1962-3.

1 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 175.

2 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 340

Table No. 10 shows enrolment in elementary and secondary schools in Ontario for the period 1960 to 1964. There is an increase in enrolment for both elementary and secondary schools for this period 1960-1964.

Table No. 10

ENROLMENT IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ONTARIO 1960-64

YEAR	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY
1960 (1)	1, 126, 388	262, 775
1961 (2)	1, 163, 053	299, 177
1962 (3)	1, 197, 029	331, 578
1963 (4)	1, 233, 164	364, 210
1964 (5)	1, 278, 473	395, 301

- 1 Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario — 1960, p. s-3.
- 2 Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario — 1961, p. s-3.
- 3 Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario — 1962, p. s-3.
- 4 Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario — 1963, p. s-2.
- 5 Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario — 1964, p. s-2.

Table No. 11 shows the enrolment in the elementary and secondary schools, Ontario for the year 1965 by sex.

Table No. 11

ENROLMENT IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ONTARIO 1965 (1)

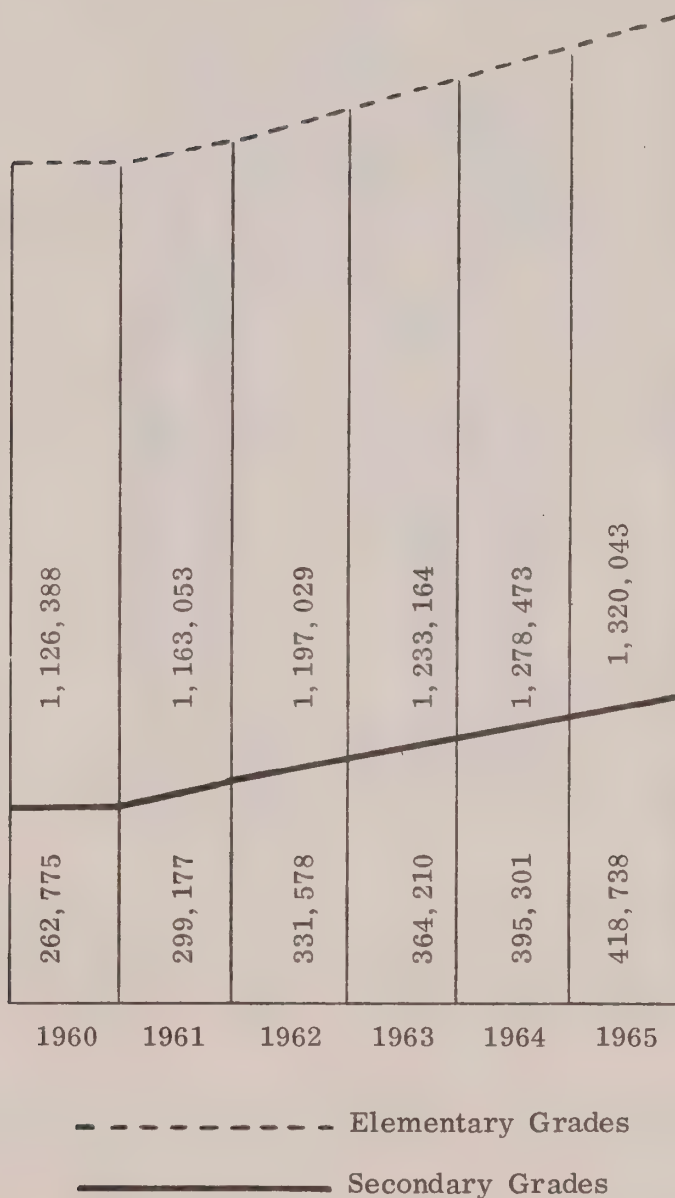
Total Elementary —	Male	680, 420
	Female	639, 623
	Total	1, 320, 043
Total Secondary —	Male	223, 129
	Female	195, 609
	Total	418, 738

- 1 Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario — 1965, p. 89.

Figure No. 5 shows the elementary and secondary enrolment in schools in Ontario for the period 1960 to 1965. Enrolment in both elementary and secondary schools had been on the increase in these years.

Figure No. 5

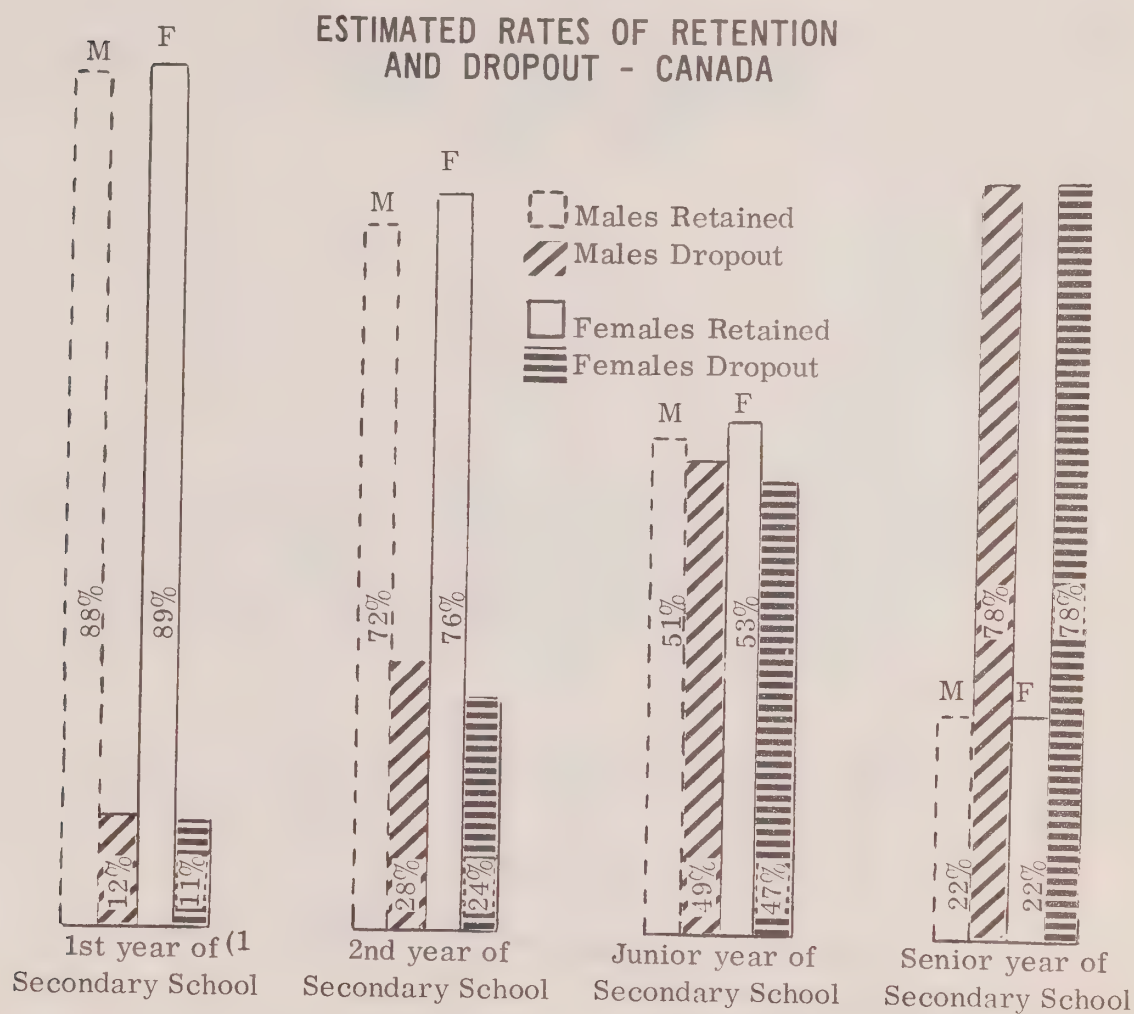
ENROLMENT IN ELEMENTARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ONTARIO
1960 - 1965



For sources see Tables 10 and 11.

Figure No. 6 shows the percentages of retention and dropout in Canada in the first and second years of secondary schools and the junior and senior years of secondary schools. More pupils dropout from secondary school than from elementary; and the dropout rate is higher in grades 10, 11, 12, 13 than in other grades.

Figure No. 6



Level of Education

- 1st year of secondary school leaving⁽²⁾
- 2nd year of secondary school leaving
- Junior year of secondary school leaving
- Senior year of secondary school leaving

Grade

- 9 (In Quebec & B.C. —grade 8)
- 10 (In Quebec & B.C. —grade 9)
- 11 (In Quebec & B.C. —grade 12)
- 12 (In Ontario & B.C. —grade 13)

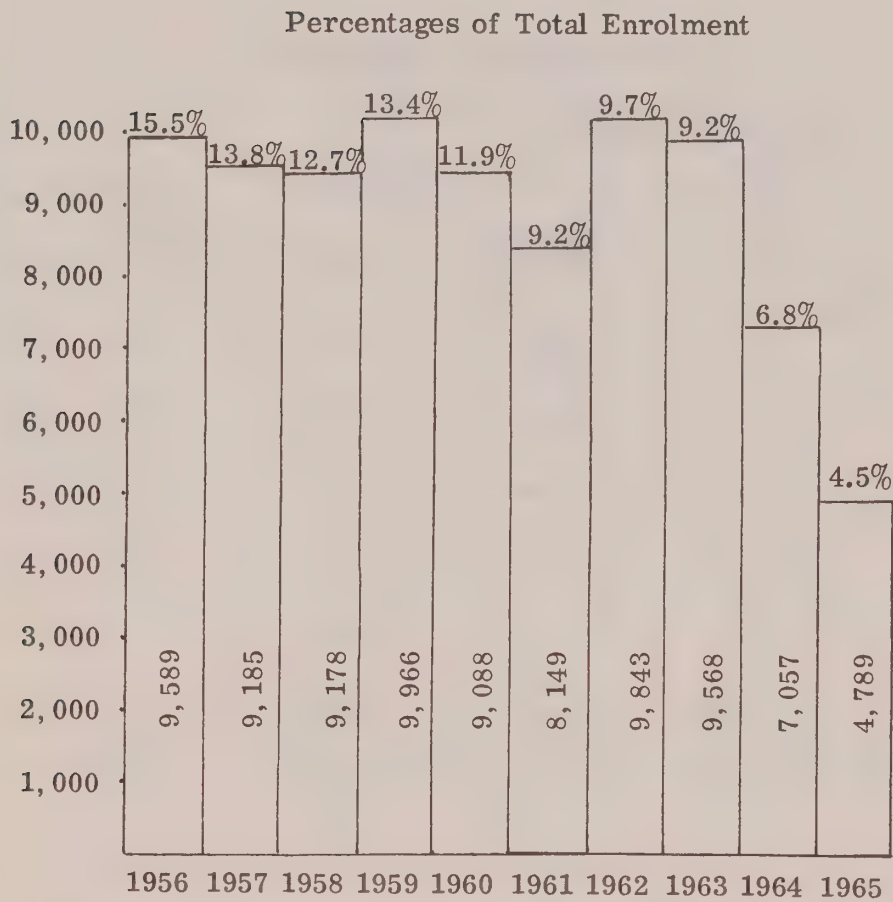
1 Student Progress Through the Schools by Age and Grade, Ottawa, D.B.S., February 1966, Catalogue No. 81-530, p. 13.

2 Student Progress Through the Schools by Age and Grade, Ottawa, D.B.S., February 1966, Catalogue No. 81-530, p. 14.

Figure No. 7 shows the retirement in Ontario for the ten year period 1956 to 1965. There is a general decline in the dropouts except for the years 1959, 1960, 1962 and 1963 which recorded a slight rise in dropout figures. After 1964 the rate of dropouts fell considerably. The percentage of dropouts to the initial enrolment was 15.5 in 1956 compared to 4.5 in 1965.

Figure No. 7

PUPIL RETIREMENT FROM SCHOOL LIFE 1956 to 1965, GRADE 9, ONTARIO



Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 107.

The figures are total number of students who left grade 9 in a given year. The percentages are calculated against initial enrolment for the same year.

ENROLMENTS, RETIREMENTS
AND PERCENTAGE OF
RETIREMENTS TO ENROLMENTS
FOR GRADE 9
1956 - 1965
ONTARIO

Table No. 12

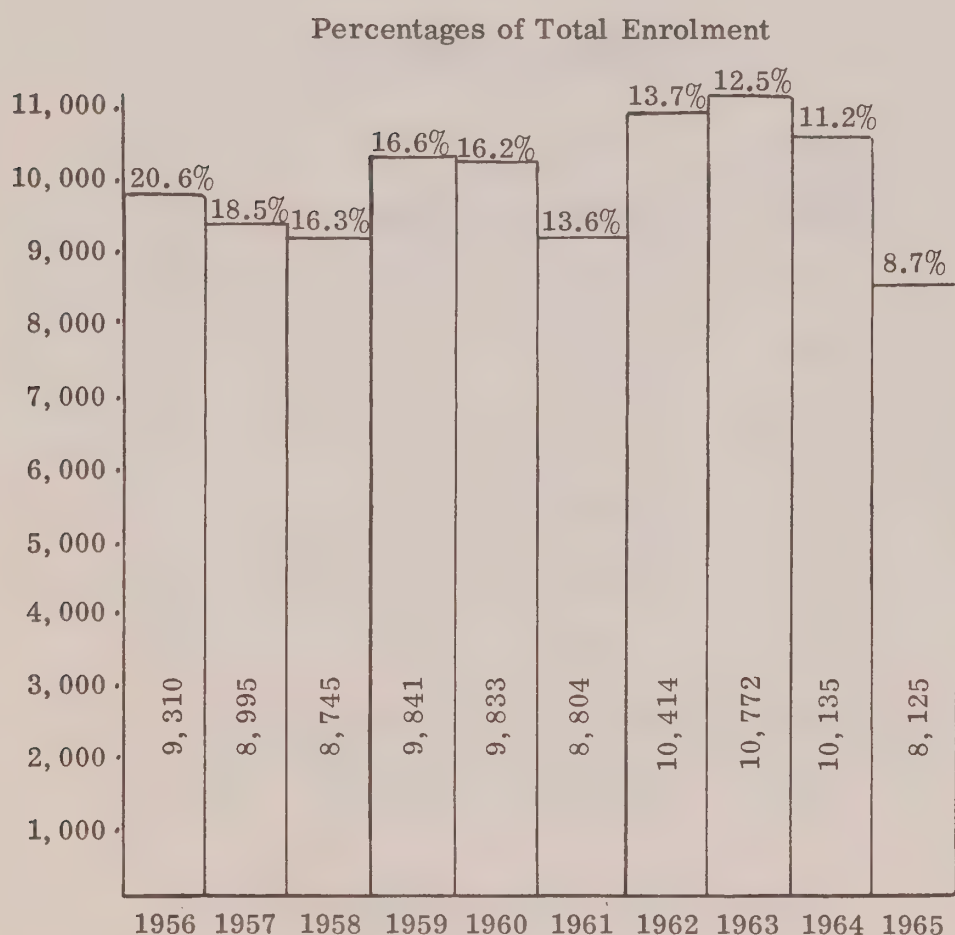
	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>%</u>
1956	66,354	9,589	15.5
1957	72,063	9,185	13.8
1958	74,604	9,178	12.7
1959	76,598	9,966	13.4
1960	88,607	9,088	11.9
1961	100,988	8,149	9.2
1962	103,866	9,843	9.7
1963	103,526	9,568	9.2
1964	105,899	7,057	6.8
1965	110,997	4,789	4.5

Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 107.

Figure No. 8 shows retirements or dropouts from grade 10 in Ontario for the ten years 1956 to 1965. There is a general decline in the dropouts except for the year 1959. The retirement increased from 8,745 in 1958 to 9,841 in 1959 or an increase of 12.53%. In 1961 it decreased to 8,804 and then increased to 10,414 in 1962; 10,772 in 1963 (the highest dropout record for the period under review, 1956-1965) and to 10,135 in 1964. The rate of dropouts decreased in 1965 to only 8,125. The percentage of dropouts to the initial enrolment was highest in 1956 (20.6%) and the lowest in 1965 (8.7%).

Figure No. 8

PUPIL RETIREMENT FROM SCHOOL LIFE 1956 to 1965, GRADE 10, ONTARIO



Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 107.

The figures are total number of students who left grade 10 in a given year. The percentages are calculated against initial enrolment for the same year.

ENROLMENTS, RETIREMENTS
AND PERCENTAGE OF
RETIREMENTS TO ENROLMENTS
FOR GRADE 10
1956 - 1965
ONTARIO

Table No. 13

	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>%</u>
1956	48,640	9,310	20.6
1957	53,654	8,995	18.5
1958	59,109	8,745	16.3
1959	60,829	9,841	16.6
1960	64,783	9,833	16.2
1961	76,290	8,804	13.6
1962	86,012	10,414	13.7
1963	90,817	10,772	12.5
1964	93,453	10,135	11.2
1965	96,299	8,125	8.7

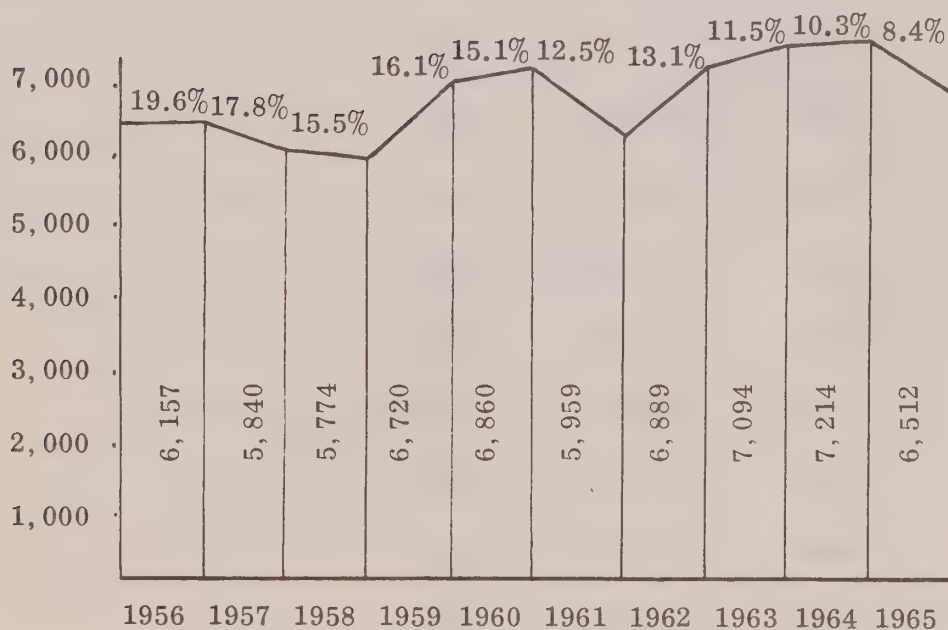
Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario. 1965. p. 107.

Figure No. 9 shows retirements or dropouts from grade 11 in Ontario for the period 1956 to 1965. There was a gradual decline in dropouts from 6,157 in 1956 to 5,774 in 1958, or a decrease of 6.22%. It rose from 6,720 in 1959 to 6,860 in 1960, or an increase of 2.08%, and then declined to 5,959 in 1961. However, retirements increased again from 6,889 in 1962 to 7,214 in 1964, or 4.72%. There was a decline again to 6,512 in 1965, or a decrease of 9.73%. Percentage of retirement related to initial enrolment was highest in 1956 (19.6%) and lowest in 1965 (8.4%).

Figure No. 9

PUPIL RETIREMENT FROM SCHOOL LIFE 1956 to 1965, GRADE 11, ONTARIO

Percentages of Total Enrolment



Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 107.

The figures are total number of students who left grade 11 in a given year. The percentages are calculated against initial enrolment for the same year.

ENROLMENTS, RETIREMENTS
AND PERCENTAGE OF
RETIREMENTS TO ENROLMENTS
FOR GRADE 11
1956 - 1965
ONTARIO

Table No. 14

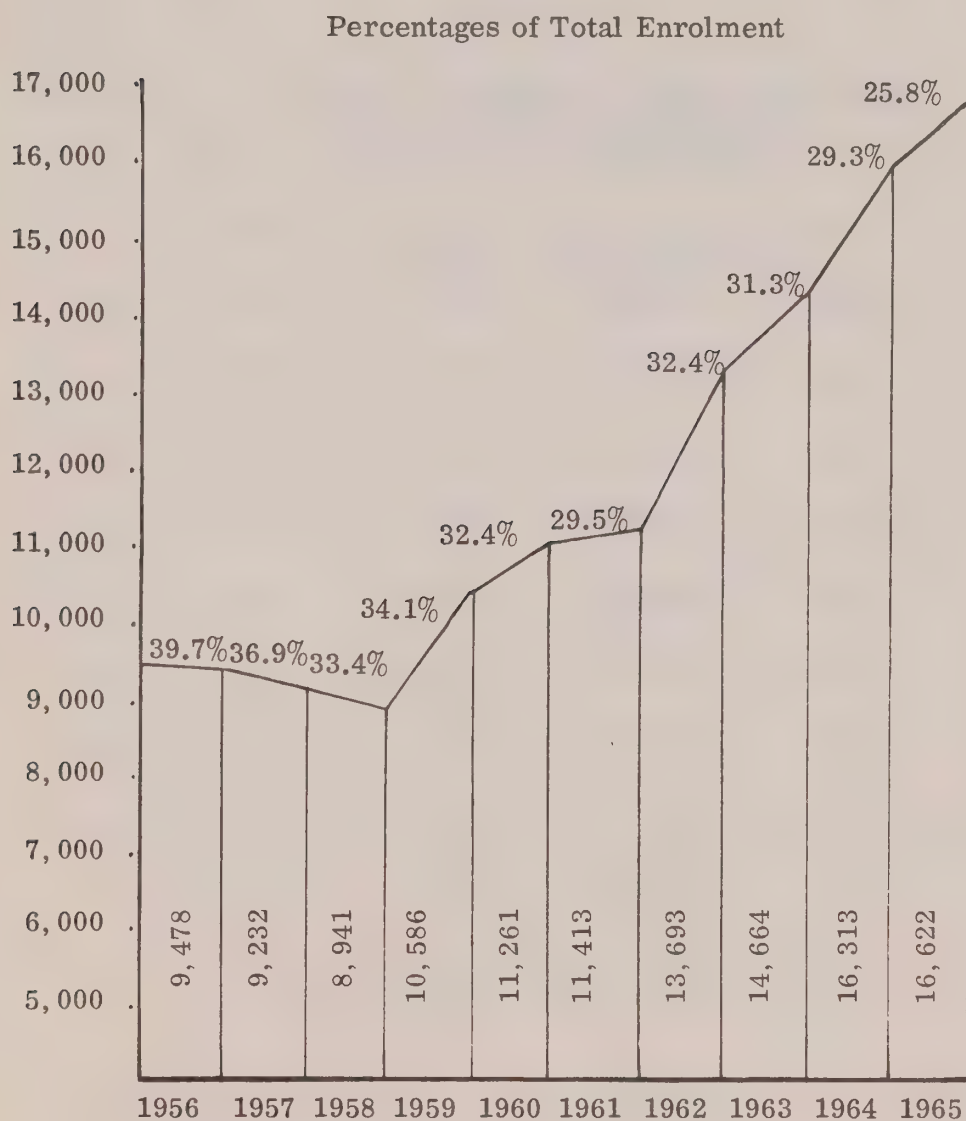
	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>%</u>
1956	32,830	6,157	19.6
1957	37,177	5,840	17.8
1958	41,718	5,774	15.5
1959	45,552	6,720	16.1
1960	47,833	6,860	15.1
1961	52,681	5,959	12.5
1962	61,733	6,889	13.1
1963	70,302	7,094	11.5
1964	77,922	7,214	10.3
1965	80,710	6,512	8.4

Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 107.

Figure No. 10 shows pupil retirements for grade 12 in Ontario for the period 1956 to 1965. The number of dropouts declined from 9,478 in 1956 to 8,941 in 1958, a decrease of 5.67%. But the number of retirements had been on the increase since 1959. Retirements were 10,586 in 1959 and gradually rose to 16,622 in 1965, an increase of 57.02%. The percentage of retirements related to initial enrolment dropped from 39.7% in 1956 to 25.8% in 1965.

Figure No. 10

PUPIL RETIREMENT FROM SCHOOL LIFE 1956 to 1965, GRADE 12, ONTARIO



Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p.107.

The figures are total number of students who left grade 12 in a given year. The percentages are calculated against initial enrolment.

ENROLMENTS, RETIREMENTS
AND PERCENTAGE OF
RETIREMENTS TO ENROLMENTS
FOR GRADE 12
1956 - 1965
ONTARIO

Table No. 15

	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>%</u>
1956	25, 041	9, 478	39. 7
1957	26, 769	9, 232	36. 9
1958	31, 058	8, 941	33. 4
1959	34, 792	10, 586	34. 1
1960	38, 697	11, 261	32. 4
1961	42, 266	11, 413	29. 5
1962	46, 776	13, 693	32. 4
1963	55, 731	14, 664	31. 3
1964	64, 418	16, 313	29. 3
1965	67, 282	16, 622	25. 8

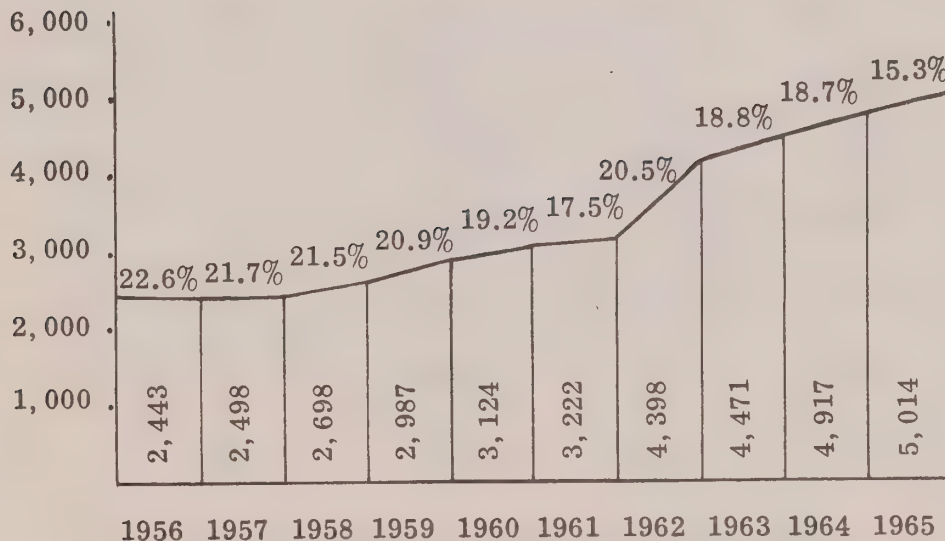
Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 107.

Figure No. 11 shows retirements of students in grade 13 in Ontario for the period 1956 to 1965. The number retiring had been gradually on the increase from 2,443 in 1956 to 3,222 in 1961, or an increase of 31.89%. There was a rise in the number of dropouts in 1962 (4,398) or 36.50% above the 1961 figure, and then till 1965 the retirements gradually increased. As in the case of grade 12, the percentage of retirements related to initial enrolment in grade 13 dropped from 22.6% in 1956 to 15.3% in 1965.

Figure No. 11

PUPIL RETIREMENT FROM SCHOOL LIFE 1956 to 1965, GRADE 13, ONTARIO

Percentages of Total Enrolment



Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p.107.

The figures are total number of students who left grade 13 in a given year. The percentages are calculated against initial enrolment for the same year.

ENROLMENTS, RETIREMENTS
AND PERCENTAGE OF
RETIREMENTS TO ENROLMENTS
FOR GRADE 13
1956 - 1965
ONTARIO

Table No. 16

	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>%</u>
1956	11,487	2,443	22.6
1957	12,547	2,498	21.7
1958	14,278	2,698	21.5
1959	16,267	2,987	20.9
1960	18,447	3,124	19.2
1961	21,482	3,222	17.5
1962	23,750	4,398	20.5
1963	26,262	4,471	18.8
1964	32,770	4,917	18.7
1965	37,692	5,014	15.3

Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 107.

In the school year 1964-1965, 30.5% of the pupils in the Ontario school system left without any certificate or diploma.

If another 3.6% who fall in the category of "certificate not reported" are included, the "dropout" figure is raised to 34.1%.⁽¹⁾

"A retired pupil has been defined as a secondary school pupil, in full-time day attendance at the secondary school, who ceased to attend that or any other publicly supported secondary school in Ontario for any reason, and at any time from October 1, 1964 to September 30, 1965 inclusive."⁽²⁾

One of the major problems facing our schools today is the dropout problem. People in business and industry, as well as educators, are concerned. The nation faces a great loss in trained manpower in the next decades unless something can be done to keep more students in school.

For the most part, these young people who drop out of school are not adequately prepared to plan a future, to compete in the labour market or, in general, to join the adult world.

However, if the potential dropout can be identified before he actually leaves school, he often can be given the motivation and help he needs to continue his education. This early identification is most important because, once a student has left school, it is very difficult to get him to return to the classroom.

The following may be the general characteristics of a potential dropout:⁽³⁾

1. Retarded one or more years in school.
2. Low I.Q.
3. Two years older than his class group.
4. A poor attendance or tardiness record.
5. Reading below his mental age.
6. Resists aggressively the authority of the teacher or principal.
7. Has little or no interest in school.
8. Is ignored or actively disliked by students or teachers.
9. Is not able financially to do what the rest of the group does.
10. Does not participate in any extracurricular activities.
11. Refuses to participate in gym activities. Refuses to get undressed, and stands on the sidelines.
12. Is failing in several subjects.

1 The Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 106.

2 Pupil Retirement From 499 Publicly Supported Secondary Schools in Ontario, October 1, 1964 to September 30, 1965, Report No. 2 of the Education Data Centre, May 1966, Ontario Department of Education, pp. 18, 19.

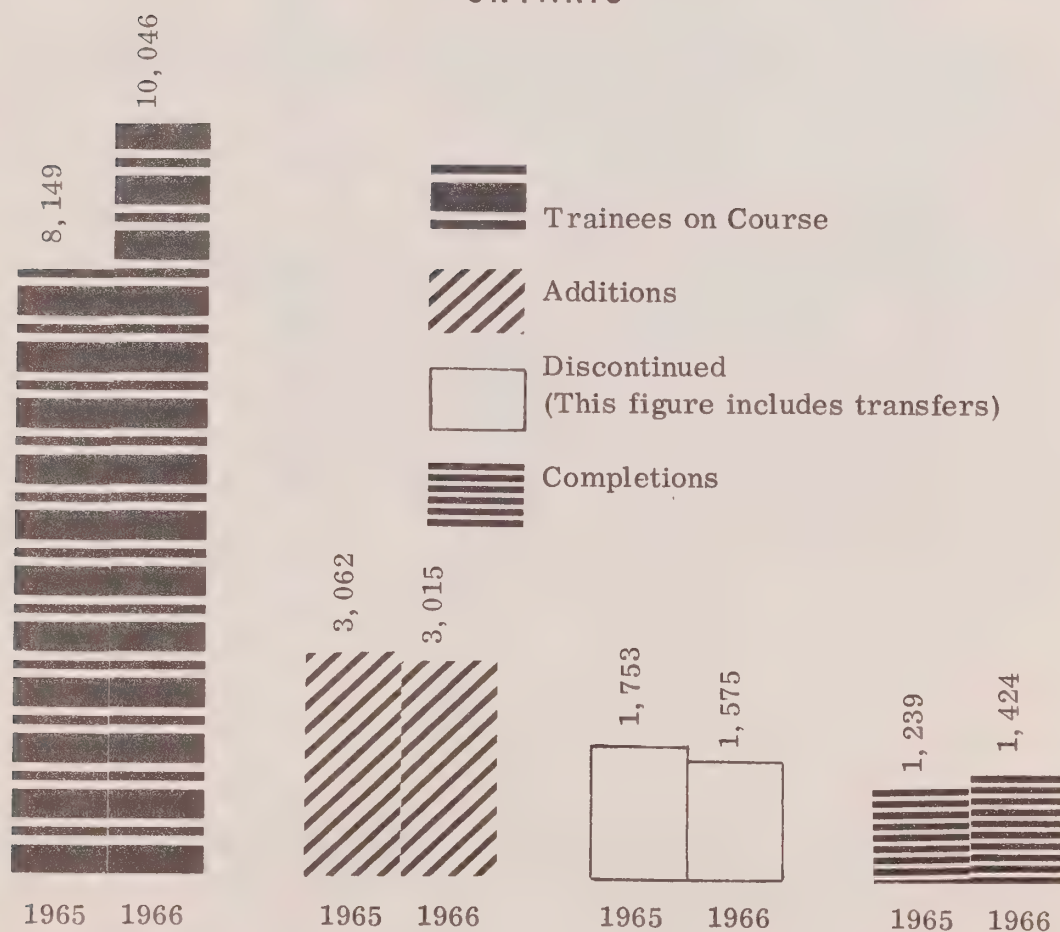
3 Identifying Students with Special Needs, Robert F. DeHaan and Jack Kough, Science Research Assoc., Chicago, 1956, p. 67.

Figure No. 12 is a summary of Program 5 statistics. Program 5 is meant to help persons who cannot get employment because of lack of training or because of a need to upgrade academic training or skill already known. This figure shows a comparison between 1965 and 1966 about (a) trainees on courses; (b) trainees discontinuing courses; (c) addition of trainees and; (d) trainees who have completed this course. In 1965 the number of trainees on courses was 8,149 and those who completed the course were only 1,239 or 15.20% of the trainees on courses. There were 10,046 trainees on courses in 1966 and only 1,424 or 14.17% completed training.

The additions to the course decreased from 3,062 in 1965 to 3,015 in 1966 showing a decrease of only 47 trainees. Those who discontinued the courses decreased from 1,753 in 1965 to 1,575 in 1966, a decrease of 10.15%.

Figure No. 12

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM "5" STATISTICS ONTARIO



Technological & Trades Training Br., Ont. Dept. of Education, March 31, 1966, p. 4.

The Federal Provincial Training Program 5 was instituted in 1962 to enable unemployed and other persons to develop marketable vocational skills. Until the end of April 1965, the adult retraining school "A" registered 7,141 people, of which 2,211 or 31% graduated. From June 1964 to April 30, 1965, the more recently established adult school "B" graduated 251 persons or 32% of its enrolment.

Overshadowing these graduate statistics are the number of withdrawals. From its inception to April 30, 1965, 4,177 people had withdrawn from courses at adult school "A". This represents 59% of the total number of enrolments. Another 237 or 3% completed their courses but failed to pass their final examinations. For 516 of those who enrolled (7%), there are no records whatever available. Presumably, most if not all of these also withdrew before graduating. The true drop-out rate is therefore something between 63 and 65%. Up until April 1965, the record of adult schools giving business training was roughly similar. Just over 500, or 65% dropped out before completing their courses, while 20 persons, or roughly 3% were unsuccessful with their final examinations.⁽¹⁾

One study summarized the reasons for dropping out as follows:

- academic failure and retardation (34.9%)
- home circumstances (28.1%)
- feelings of rejection (9.6%) and
- conflicts with teachers (7.2%). ⁽²⁾

Fig. 12 shows the statistics for March 1965 and 1966. Statistics may vary from month to month.

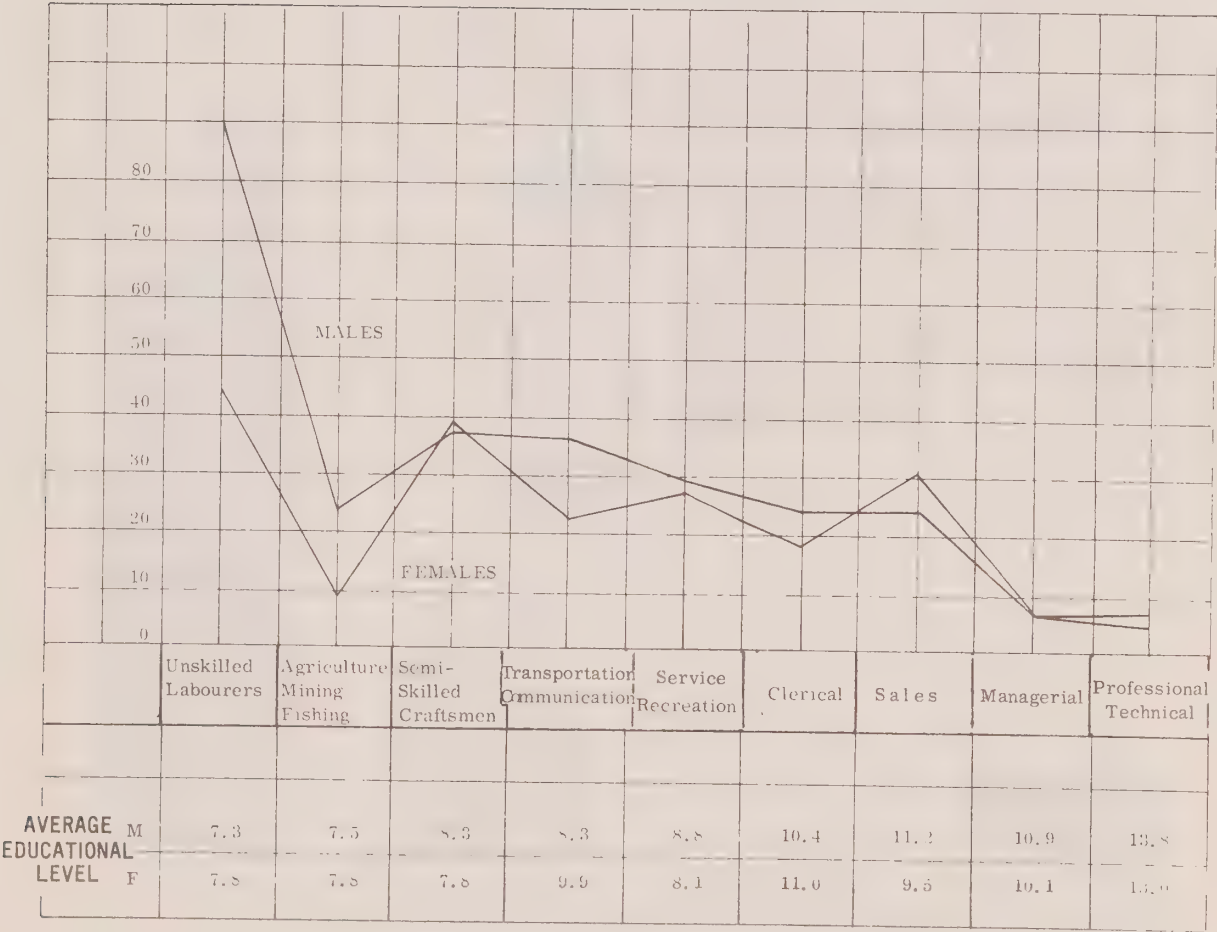
1 Continuous Learning, March-April 1966, Vol. 5, No. 2, p. 55.

2 Ibid., p. 60.

Figure No. 13 shows the percentage of the labour force "looking for work" by major occupational categories and average educational level. It shows that the greatest number of job seekers are those who have lowest education.

Figure No. 13

PERCENT OF LABOUR FORCE
 "LOOKING FOR WORK"
 BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
 AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
 JUNE 1961



D. B. S.

Table No. 17 shows the percentage increases in average years of schooling of male labour force, aged 25-64 years, 1911-1961 in Canada.

"Between 1911 and 1961, the average number of years of formal schooling of male labour force increased by close to two-fifths." (1)

Table No. 17

**PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN AVERAGE YEARS
OF SCHOOLING OF MALE LABOUR FORCE
AGED 25 - 64, 1911-61, CANADA**

1911-21	7.0
1921-31	5.2
1931-41	7.9
1941-51	7.5
1951-61	6.1
1911-61	38.6

1 The School Guidance Worker, February 1966, Vol. 21, No. 5, p. 20.

Table No. 18 shows that the income of a person having "high school (education) is more than one and a half times the average of those who have only elementary school education; and those who have university degrees have an average income which is not only more than two and a half times the average of those with only elementary school education but also more than twice the average of those who have only one to three years of high school".(2)

Table No. 18

**AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT
BY LEVELS OF EDUCATION,
MALE NONFARM LABOUR FORCE, 1960, CANADA**

	Dollars	Index (0-8 years-100)
0-8 Years Elementary	3,526	100
1-3 Years High School	4,478	127
4-5 Years High School	5,493	156
Some University	6,130	174
University Degree	9,188	261
Total	4,602	

2 The School Guidance Worker, February 1966, Vol. 21, No. 5, p. 30.

Table No. 19 shows the population and the approximate numbers of persons of school age (5-19 years) as well as the number of students in the communities of northwestern Ontario.

Table No. 19

Community	Population	School-age Population (5-19 years)	Students
Atikokan Twp.	7,093	2,366	1,855
Geraldton	3,375	1,033	848
Nipigon	2,618	785	624
Red Rock (Improvement District)	1,861	696	577
Red Lake Twp.	2,419	731	572
Kenora Town	10,904	3,020	2,531
Fort Frances	9,481	2,873	2,399
Balmertown (Improvement District)	1,590	467	368
Enumerated Area 526/50 (2)	710	227	390
Enumerated Area 526/59 (2)	332	88	190
Enumerated Area 526/62 (2)	825	222	500

1961 Census, General Population Data, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table No. 20 shows the number of persons in some of the municipalities of northwestern Ontario who had no schooling and had less than high school education at the time of 1961 census.

The town of Kenora, the township of Red Lake and Balmertown Improvement District all located in Kenora District show 4,217 persons belonging to this category. The total population of these three places during 1961 census was 14,913.

The township of Atikokan and the town of Fort Frances, situated in the Rainy River District, show 4,354 belonging to this category. The total population of these two places during the 1961 census was 16,574.

The town of Geraldton, the township of Nipigon and Red Rock Improvement District, all situated in the District of Thunder Bay, show 2,551 persons belonging to this category. The total population of these three places according to 1961 census was 7,854.

The three Enumerated Areas 526/50 (2), 526/59 (2) (including parts of Ear Falls) and 526/62 (2) (including Madsen) show 672 persons belonging to this category. The total population of these three Enumerated Areas according to 1961 census was 1,867.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1961 Census, General Population Data, the following are the approximate number of persons who had no schooling, and have less than high school education in the communities noted below, in northwestern Ontario.

Table No. 20

District	Community/ Municipality	Number of Persons Who Had No Schooling	Pre Grade 1	Grades 1-4	Grades 5 on	Total
Kenora	Kenora (town)	199	1	438	2,257	2,895
Kenora	Red Lake (twp.)	179		138	563	880
Kenora	Balmertown (I. D.)	68 Total 446	1	46	327	442 Total 4,217
Rainy River	Atikokan (twp.)	358		146	1,256	1,760
Rainy River	Fort Frances (town)	235 Total 593	1	431	1,927	2,594 Total 4,354
Thunder Bay	Geraldton (town)	110	3	180	918	1,211
Thunder Bay	Nipigon (twp.)	145		118	666	929
Thunder Bay	Red Rock (I.D.)	38 Total 293		38	335	411 Total 2,551
	Enumerated Area 526/50 (2) (includes part of Ear Falls)	62		55	152	269
	Enumerated Area 526/59 (2) (includes part of Ear Falls)	34		14	68	116
	Enumerated Area 526/62 (2) (includes Madsen)	20 Total 116		99	168	287 Total 672
GRAND TOTAL						11,794

However, another source (1) shows the number of persons who had no schooling in the following three districts of the northwestern Ontario region as 4,345.

Table No. 21

SCHOOLING: 20 - 65 YEARS OF AGE

District	Total Population	Population 20 — 65	None	Grades 1 — 4	Grades 5 — 8	Total Less Than Gr. 8
Rainy River	26,351	12,456	195	715	4,117	5,027
Kenora	51,474	25,670	2,673	2,203	8,752	13,628
Thunder Bay	138,518	72,657	1,477	5,084	27,690	34,251
Total	216,343	110,283	4,345	8,002	40,559	52,906

- 1 Quetico Centre: A pilot program for the Company of Young Canadians in depressed and isolated communities in northwestern Ontario, Mr. C. M. McIntosh, May, 1966.

Note: The difference is due to the fact that the latter figures include the districts of Rainy River, Kenora and Thunder Bay, while earlier figures are based on some communities in those districts. These figures do not include the entire district.

NOTE ON EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

Since January 1966 the Education Department of the Government of Ontario has inaugurated educational television.

Educational television programs tend to help the teachers, students and adults alike to widen their horizon of knowledge and incidently to remove illiteracy from the province.

Among the educational television programs are Grade 8 Mathematics, English, Science, Trades and Technology, Curriculum Updating, K-6 Mathematics, K-6 Social Studies, Grade 13 Physics and Centennial Series.

Kenora (CBWAT-TV),
 Dryden (CBWAT-TV-1),
 Sioux Lookout (CBWAT-TV-2),
 Fort Frances (CBWAT-TV-3),
 Atikokan (CBWAT-TV-4),
 Red Lake (CBWAT-TV-5)

all located in northwestern Ontario are served by C.B.C. network stations.

ADULT EDUCATION

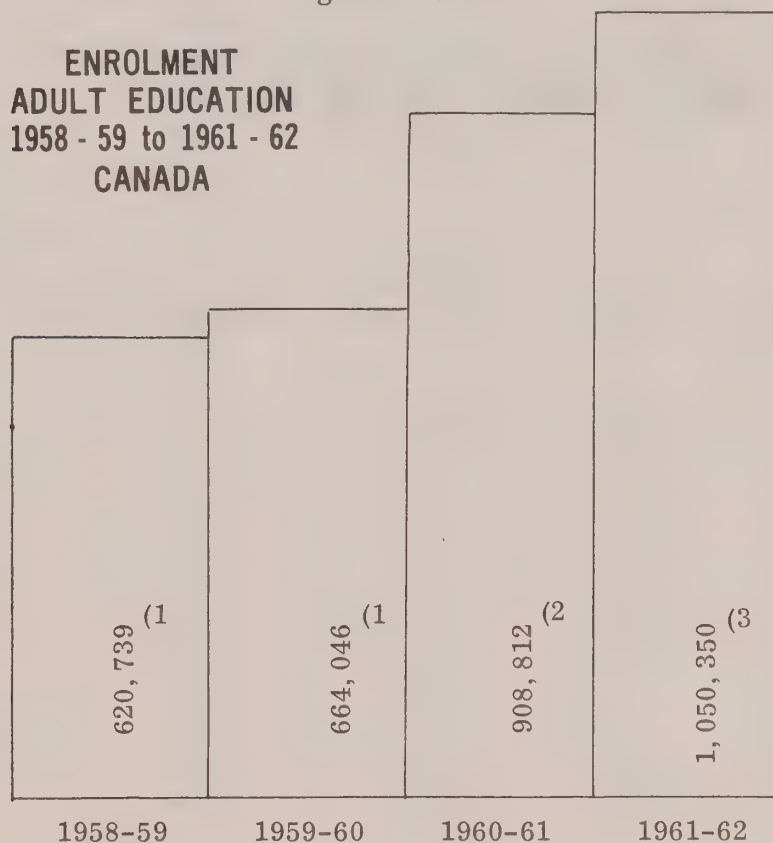
Annual surveys from 1957 to 1961 show steady increase in adult education enrolment from a total of 522,207 in 1957-8 to 908,812 in 1960 under university, government and business college sponsorship.

Out of the total enrolment, 18.6% received high school diplomas or university degrees. 31.8% received vocational, industrial, commercial, agricultural, home economics courses. Others took informal non-credit courses.

Figure No. 14 shows adult education on the rise in Canada. In 1957-8 there were 522,207 who joined the adult education and in 1960-1, the number increased to 908,812 showing an increase of 386,605 or 74.03%. During 1961-2 there were 1,050,350 who joined adult education system showing an increase of 15.57% over 1960-1.

Adult education offers a variety of opportunities to persons who are not attending school full-time to raise their academic qualifications, secure vocational training and engage in other social and cultural learning experiences.

Figure No. 14



1 Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 315.

2 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 351.

3 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 355.

EMPLOYMENT - CANADA

After the record levels of unemployment during the great depression of the nineteen thirties, employment increased substantially by 1939 and reached an all time high in 1943 and remained high till the end of World War II. Even after the war employment continued to rise due to the rising standard of living and increased demand for goods and services. Employment reached a new peak in 1953 followed by a slight decline in 1954. It rose again in 1957. A general recovery in employment commenced in the second quarter of 1961 and continued through 1962.

In 1960, the age group 14-19 years constituted 8.67% of the total labour force and 9.17% in 1965. Of the total labour force, 10.94% were people between 20-24 years of age in 1960. In 1965 the figure for this age group was 11.39% of the total labour force.

Throughout 1947-1961, the unemployment rate was substantially lower for women than men.

Table No. 22 shows estimates of the Civil Labour Force Annual Averages for Canada for the years 1946 and 1953-1963. It also shows the percentages of employed and unemployed.

Table No. 22

ESTIMATES OF CIVIL LABOUR FORCE ANNUAL AVERAGES 1946 and 1953-1963 CANADA

Year	Total(1) Labour Force '000	Total(1) Employed '000	% Employed to Total Labour Force	Unemployed(1) '000	% Unemployed to Total Labour Force
1946	4,829	4,666	96.62	163	3.38
1953	5,397	5,235	97.00	162	3.00
1954	5,493	5,243	95.45	250	4.55
1955	5,610	5,364	95.61	245	4.39
1956	5,782	5,585	96.59	197	3.41
1957	6,003	5,725	95.37	278	4.63
1958	6,127	5,695	92.95	432	7.05
1959	6,228	5,856	94.03	373	5.97
1960	6,403	5,955	93.00	448	7.00
1961	6,518	6,049	92.80	469	7.20
1962	6,608	6,217	94.08	391	5.92
1963 ⁽²⁾	6,737	6,364	94.48	373	5.54

Note: The above statistics are estimates based on samples and may have an inherent sampling error. Figures do not include inmates of institutions, or people on Indian Reservations.

1 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., 1964, p. 713.

2 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 722.

Table No. 23 shows the percentage distribution of the employed by industrial groups in Canada for 1946 and 1953 - 1963. The percentage of distribution shows the decrease in "Agriculture", "Other Primary Industries" and "Manufacturing".

Table No. 23

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYED
BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1946 and 1953 - 1963
CANADA**

Year	Total Employed '000	Agriculture %	Other Primary Industries %	Manufacturing %	Construction %	Transportation and Other Utilities %	Trade %	Finance Insurance & Real Estate %	Service %
1946	4,666	25.4	4.0	26.0	4.8	8.1	12.3	2.6	16.8
1953	5,235	16.4	3.8	26.4	6.6	9.2	15.6	3.2	18.8
1954	5,243	16.8	4.1	25.3	6.4	8.7	15.8	3.2	19.7
1955	5,364	15.3	4.5	25.6	6.9	8.7	15.7	3.3	20.0
1956	5,585	13.9	4.6	25.7	7.4	8.9	15.8	3.5	20.2
1957	5,725	13.0	4.3	26.1	7.6	8.9	15.7	3.6	20.8
1958	5,695	12.5	3.7	25.6	7.5	8.9	16.0	3.7	22.1
1959	5,856	11.8	3.4	25.5	7.5	8.9	16.2	3.7	23.0
1960	5,955	11.3	3.5	24.7	7.0	8.6	16.5	3.8	24.6
1961	6,049	11.1	3.0	25.0	6.7	8.4	16.3	4.0	25.5
1962	6,217	10.5	2.8	25.2	6.9	8.5	16.1	4.0	26.0
1963	6,364	10.1	2.8	25.3	7.1	8.5	16.0	4.0	26.2 ⁽¹⁾

Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., 1964, p. 715.

1 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 724.

Table No. 24 shows the hiring, separation and turnover rates per 100 persons on payrolls in Canada for the period 1960 to 1964. Hirings are additions to the work force and separations are those whose employment has ended. The rate of labour turnover is defined as being equal to either the hiring or the separation rate whichever is lower.⁽¹⁾ This figure shows a gradual rise in the rate of hiring from 6 per 100 in 1960 to 6.4 in 1964. Separation rate was highest in 1960 (6.2) and dropped to 6 in 1964.

Table No. 24

**HIRING, SEPARATION
AND TURNOVER RATES
CANADA**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Hiring⁽²⁾ Rate</u>	<u>Separation⁽²⁾ Rate</u>	<u>Turnover</u>
1960	6.0	6.2	6.0
1961	6.0	5.9	5.9
1962	6.2	6.0	6.0
1963	6.2	5.9	5.9
1964	6.4	6.0	6.0

1 Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries, Sept. 1964 to Feb. 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., 1966, No. 72-006, p. 6.

2 Per 100 persons on the payroll.

Figure No. 15 shows Ontario's labour force by age groups for the period 1960 to 1965. We are primarily interested in the age group 14-19 years and 20-24 years.

The percentage of the labour force represented by the age groups 14-19 years and 20-24 years for the period 1960 to 1965 is shown in Table No. 25.

Age Group 14-19 Years

This age group in the labour force decreased from 206,000 in 1960 to 198,000 in 1961, a decrease of 3.83%. It rose to 204,000 in 1962, a rise of 3.03% over the 1961 figure. Since then it has been rising until it reached 240,000 in 1965, an increase of 16.50% over the 1960 figures.

Age Group 20-24 Years

In the labour force this age group rose from 260,000 in 1960 to 265,000 in 1961, an increase of 1.92%. But this labour force group fell to 262,000 in 1962, a decrease of 1.13% from the 1961 figure. After 1963, the 20-24 years group in labour force rose to 298,000 or 14.62% over the 1960 figure.

Population of Ontario

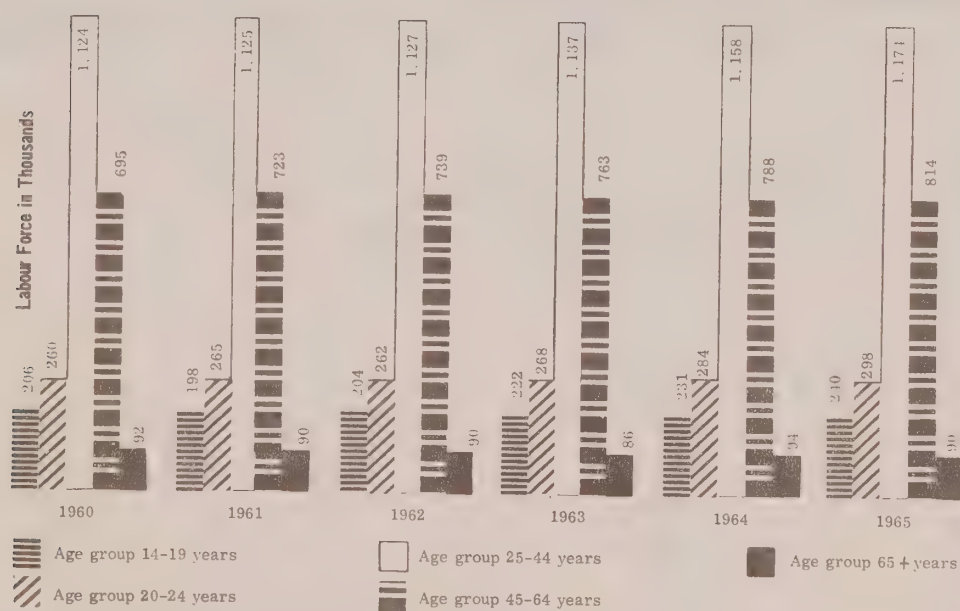
1961 — 6,236,092 1965 — 6,731,000 an increase of 7.94%

Projection of Ontario's Population and Percentage Increase

1966	1971	1976	1981	1986 ⁽¹⁾
6,853,600	7,527,500	8,334,700	9,291,600	10,387,800
9.90%	9.83%	10.72%	11.48%	11.80%

Figure No. 15

ONTARIO LABOUR FORCE BY AGE 1960 to 1965 ANNUAL AVERAGES

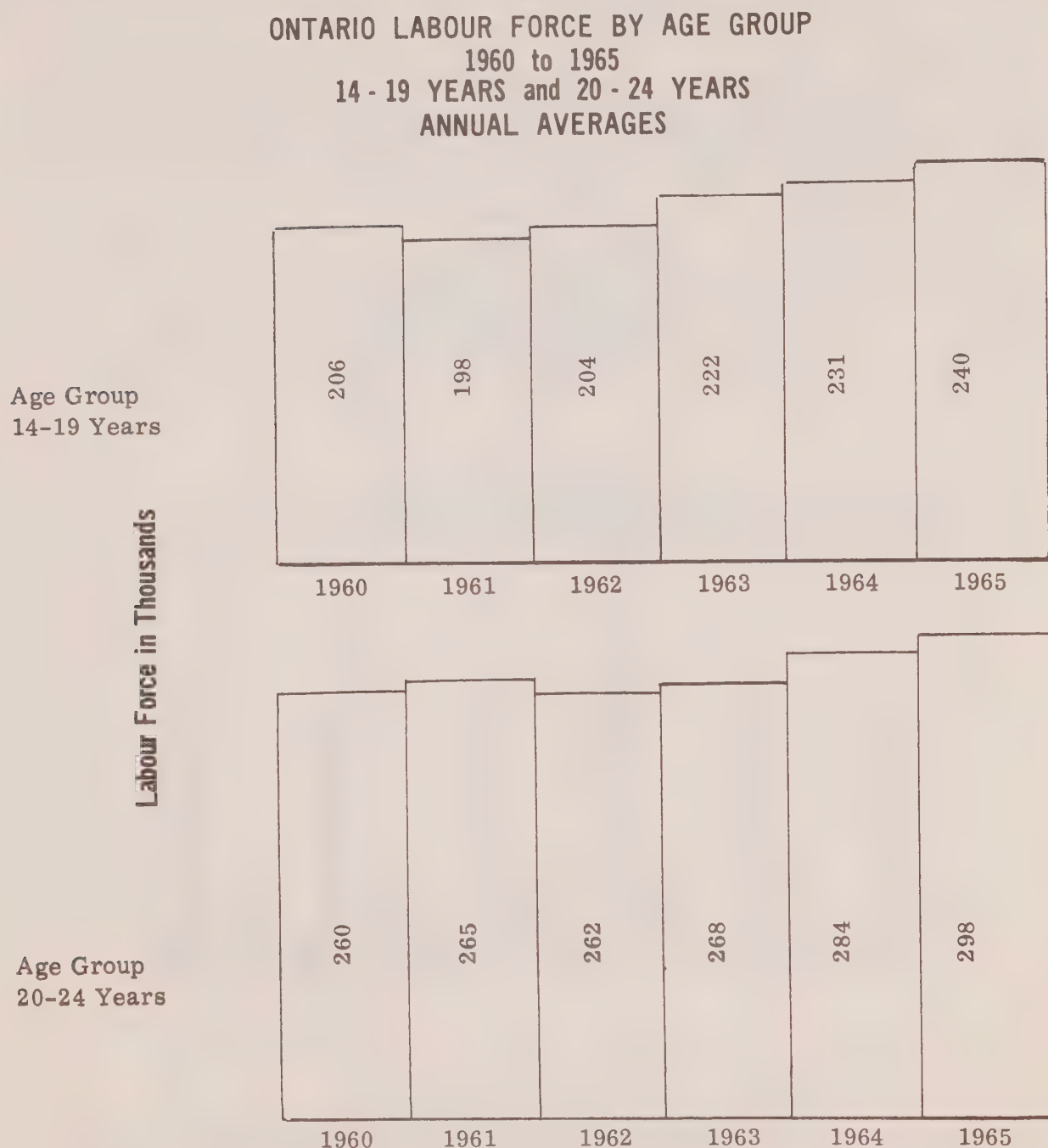


Ontario Statistical Review for 1965, April 1966, p.35.

- ¹ Department of Economics and Development, Economics Branch, Nov. 1963, p. 1. Summarized on the basis of data supplied by the Department of Economics and Development, Economics Branch.

Figure No. 16 shows Ontario's labour force in the age groups 14-19 years and 20-24 years for the period 1960-1965. There was a gradual increase in the labour force for these two age groups for the 5-year period. In the age group 14-19 years, the labour force increased from 206,000 in 1960 to 240,000 in 1965, and in the case of the age group 20-24 years, it increased from 260,000 in 1960 to 298,000 in 1965.

Figure No. 16



Ontario Statistical Review for 1965, April 1966, p. 35.

Table No. 25 shows the percentages of the labour force in the 14-19 years and 20-24 years groups in Ontario for the years 1960-65. Both age groups show increases in the total labour force.

Table No. 25

**PERCENTAGE OF LABOUR FORCE
OF 14-19 YEARS and 20-24 YEARS AGE GROUPS
TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE, ONTARIO, 1960-1965**

Year	14 - 19 years	20 - 24 years
1960	8.67%	10.94%
1961	8.25%	11.04%
1962	8.42%	10.82%
1963	8.97%	8.97%
1964	9.04%	11.11%
1965	9.17%	11.40%

Ontario Statistical Review 1965, Department of Economics & Development, Toronto, April 1965, p. 35

Table No. 26 shows Ontario's labour force and percentage increase therein for the period 1960 to 1965. The labour force increased from 1.01% during 1960-61 to 2.27% in 1964-65.

Table No. 26

ONTARIO'S LABOUR FORCE

Year	Total Labour Force	Percentage Increase in Labour Force	
		Period	Percentage
1960	2,377,000		
1961	2,401,000	1960-61	1.01%
1962	2,422,000	1961-62	0.87%
1963	2,476,000	1962-63	2.23%
1964	2,556,000	1963-64	3.23%
1965	2,614,000	1964-65	2.27%

Ontario Statistical Review 1965, Department of Economics & Development, Toronto, April 1965, p. 35

The following observations appeared under the heading "The Flood Gates are Opening", and pertain to the labour problems of the 20-24 years age-group:

The increase in the number of people entering the 20-24 age-group—the time at which they enter the labour force for life—was estimated at 20% last year. But this year and each year until the end of the decade, the average increase will be a full 30%. This flood of young people onto the labour market has become the central fact of Canada's economic life.

The Economic Council of Canada has made it clear that every economic decision the government makes from now on must be directed at finding work for the fastest growing labour force in the western world.

The labour force, which stood at last official count at 7,108,000 in October, is expected to grow by an unparalleled 1 million persons between 1965 and 1970. But if it is growing fast in quantity, the Council has warned, it must grow even faster in quality if serious economic hardship is to be avoided.

. . . nobody is deluded any more that immigration alone can meet Canada's manpower needs. The lesson is clear: the quality of our domestic labour force must be improved.

Education is the only practical means to this end.

The Council warned in its first annual review that, with the advance of technology, the day was gone when a tradesman could expect to stay in the same occupation all his working life.

Only an increase in the general level of education can give the Canadian labour force the mobility (not only from region to region, but from occupation to occupation) which it will need.

The need to increase the number of educated workers is especially urgent at the university level.⁽¹⁾

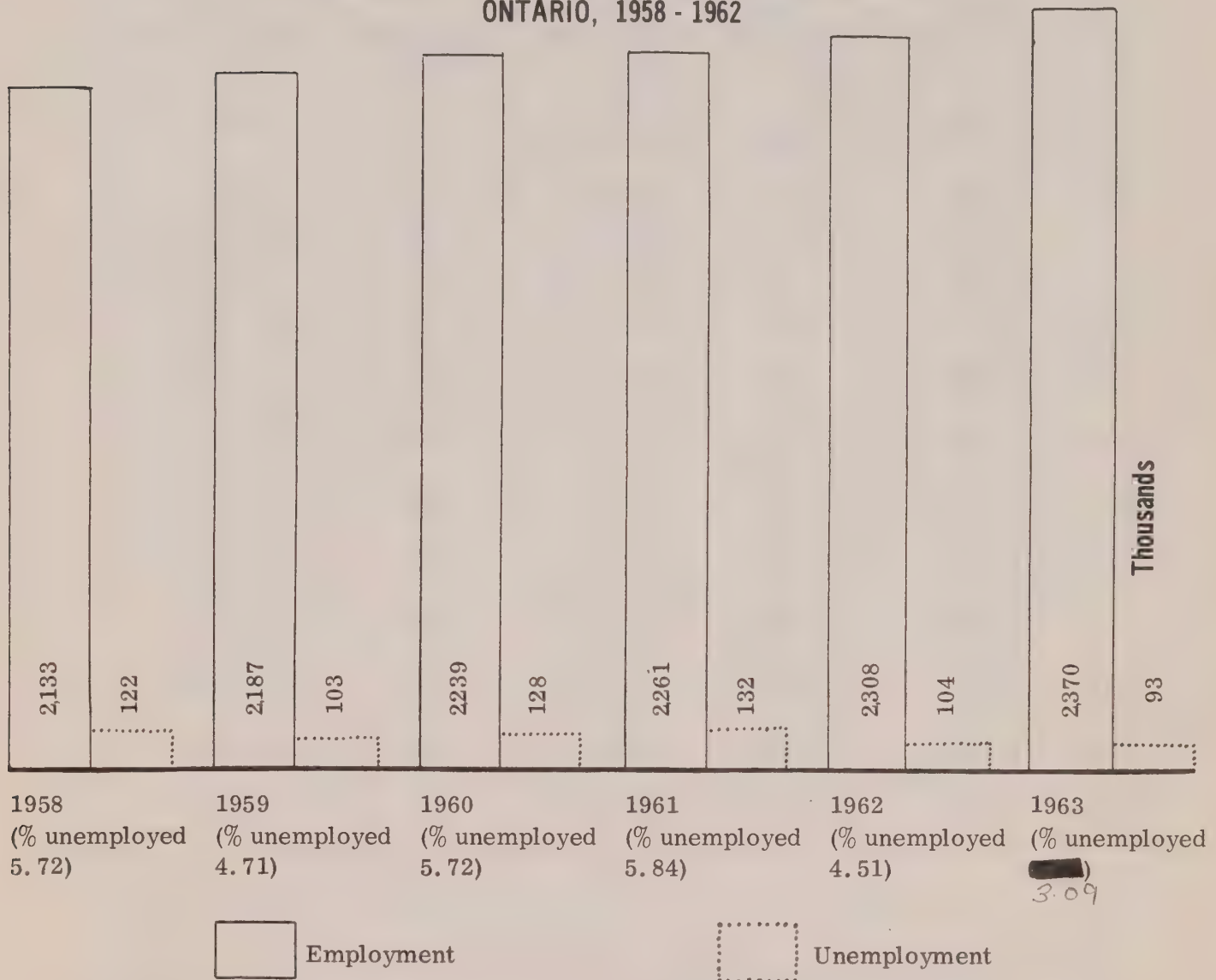
¹ The School Guidance Worker, March 1966. Vol. 21, No. 6, p. 13. (Reprinted from Financial Times Annual, Jan. 17, 1966.)

Figure No. 17 shows the estimates of employment and unemployment for the province of Ontario during the period 1958 to 1962. The number employed gradually rose from 2,133,000 in 1958 to 2,308,000 in 1962 showing an increase of 8.20%. During the same period the population of Ontario increased from 5,803,000⁽¹⁾ in 1958 to 6,342,000⁽²⁾ in 1962, an increase of 9.29%.

The percentage of unemployment decreased from 5.72% in 1958 to 4.71% in 1959 and then kept on increasing to reach 5.72% in 1960 and 5.84% in 1961. But in 1962 the percentage of unemployment was reduced to 4.51.

Figure No. 17

ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYMENT and UNEMPLOYMENT ONTARIO, 1958 - 1962



Canada Year Book 1963-64, p.716.

1 Canada Year Book 1959, p. 163.

2 Ontario Statistical Review for 1965, Dept. Economics & Development, p. 31.

Table No. 27 shows the estimates of employment and unemployment for Ontario for 1946 and for 1953-1962. Gradual increase in the labour force is followed by gradual rise in the percentage of employment.

Table No. 27

**ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYMENT and UNEMPLOYMENT
ONTARIO, 1946 and 1953 - 1963**

Year	Total ⁽²⁾ Labour Force '000	Total ⁽¹⁾ Employed '000	% Employed to Total Labour Force	Unemployed ⁽¹⁾ '000	% of Unemployment to Total Labour Force
1946	1,702	1,654	97.18	48	2.82
1953	1,948	1,907	97.90	41	2.10
1954	2,022	1,945	96.19	77	3.81
1955	2,059	1,993	96.79	66	3.21
1956	2,147	2,096	97.62	51	2.38
1957	2,238	2,157	96.38	77	3.62
1958	2,264	2,133	94.21	122	5.79
1959	2,301	2,187	95.05	103	4.95
1960	2,377	2,239	94.19	128	5.81
1961	2,401	2,261	94.17	132	5.83
1962	2,422	2,308	95.29	104	4.71
1963 ⁽³⁾	2,463	2,370	96.22	93	3.78

1 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 716.

2 The figure in this column is the combination of the figures in columns "Total Employed" and "Unemployed".

3 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 724.

Table No. 28 shows the labour force by major occupational groups for Ontario for the years 1951 and 1961. It also shows the percentage of the number of employees to each occupation and the percentage change between 1951 and 1961.

Table No. 28

LABOUR FORCE BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS - ONTARIO⁽¹⁾

	1951		1961		% Change 1951-1961
	% of		% of		
	Number	Total	Number	Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	%
Proprietary & Managerial	150	8.0	193	8.1	28.4
Professional	141	7.5	240	10.0	69.7
Clerical	245	13.0	353	14.7	43.5
Agricultural	203	10.8	172	7.2	- 15.0
Fishing, Hunting & Trapping	3	.2	3	.1	4.8
Logging	16	.9	12	.5	27.4
Mining & Quarrying	20	1.1	26	1.1	26.2
Manufacturing & Mechanical	402	21.4	441	18.4	9.7
Construction	104	5.5	120	5.0	15.2
Transportation	138	7.3	165	6.9	18.8
Commercial	119	6.3	173	7.2	45.6
Financial	14	.7	23	1.0	67.5
Service	180	9.5	297	12.4	65.0
Personal	128	6.8	222	9.3	73.2
Labourers	127	6.8	122	5.1	- 4.4
Not Stated	19	1.0	55	2.3	191.2
All Occupations	1,883	100.0	2,393	100.0	27.1

1 Statistics based on modified 1951 census definitions and not comparable with individual census figures, D.B.S., 1961 Census of Canada (Historical Tables), Vol. 3.1-1.

Note: Figures may not equal total due to rounding.

(Reproduced in Ont. Statistical Review 1965, Dept. Economics & Development, p. 38.)

THE IMPACT OF WINTER

"Seasonal unemployment is the result of variations in economic activity that take place regularly within the period of a single year." ⁽¹⁾

. "the overall decline in the seasonal index of employment between summer and winter averages about 10 percentage points. Based on a work force of slightly over 6,000,000, this means that about 600,000 fewer persons are employed in winter than in summer." ⁽²⁾ However, while the seasonal index of male employment drops by about 11 per cent in winter, the seasonal index of female employment drops by only 5 per cent. Men vastly outnumber women in the work force. Out of the total of seasonally disemployed persons, over 500,000 are men and over 90,000 women." ⁽³⁾

"The largest group leaving the labour force (each year in September) is made up of students, chiefly between the ages of 14 and 19. However, many housewives, farm employees, other primary workers and, to a lesser extent, retired part-time personnel and other occasional workers also leave." ⁽⁴⁾

"It has been demonstrated that not all of the 600,000 men and women who become seasonally disemployed continue to be available for work. Certain categories leave the labour force and the result of this withdrawal represents an overall drop in the seasonal index of the labour force of approximately 5 percentage points. Based on an average labour force of about 6.6 million, this means that about 330,000 of the 600,000 persons laid off in winter do not continue to be available for winter employment. This leaves about 270,000 persons who are available for winter work and are considered as seasonally unemployed. This figure tends to overstate the 'real' volume of seasonal unemployment, since it was computed during a period of recovery rather than one of full employment. During a period of full employment, it would more properly be assessed at close to 200,000." ⁽⁵⁾ For the purposes of the present analysis, however, the extent of seasonal unemployment may be estimated at about 250,000, or roughly 4 per cent of the current labour force. ⁽⁶⁾

"It is evident that the largest single contributor to seasonal unemployment in Canada is the construction industry, which accounts for more than one-third of

1 The Impact of Winter on the Canadian Worker, Department of Labour, Economic and Research Branch, Ottawa, November 1965, p. 5.

2 Between the summer of 1964 and winter of 1965, this declined to less than 400,000, in part because of the fuller employment conditions of the economy and in part because of the effectiveness of the government's winter works incentive programs.

3 Ibid, p. 15.

4 Ibid, p. 17.

5 The low point in unemployment in 1964 was 218,000 in September; the high was in January 1965 at 408,000. The winter figure was influenced substantially by the government's winter works programs . . .

6 Ibid, p. 19.

all workers who are seasonally unemployed in winter. ⁽¹⁾ This is even more significant in view of the fact that the construction industry accounts for only 8 per cent of the total industrial work force." ⁽²⁾

"Evidence indicates that approximately one half of the seasonally unemployed workers are attached to construction, primary and transportation jobs and another 25 per cent are engaged in general labour, mostly in unskilled construction work. These occupations account for about 50 per cent of seasonally inactive workers (plus a majority of the unskilled) while the total work force in the industries from which they come accounts for less than 30 per cent of workers in all industries." ⁽³⁾

"In Ontario, all industries are more active the year round and the unemployment rate in winter is about equal to the summer rate in the Atlantic region. This means that Ontario workers laid off from seasonal industries are more likely to gain access to alternative employment than their Atlantic counterparts." ⁽⁴⁾

1 There were 68,000 fewer workers employed in construction in the first quarter of 1965 compared with the fourth quarter of 1964. In the 1962-63 period, the difference was well over 100,000.

2 Ibid, p.23

3 Ibid, p.25

4 Ibid, p.28

Figure No. 18 "shows the relationship of five major industrial groupings to total employment ... and seasonal unemployment".

"It is evident that the largest single contributor to seasonal unemployment in Canada is the construction industry which accounts for more than one third of all workers who are seasonally unemployed. This is even more significant in view of the fact that the construction industry accounts for only eight per cent to the total industrial work force."

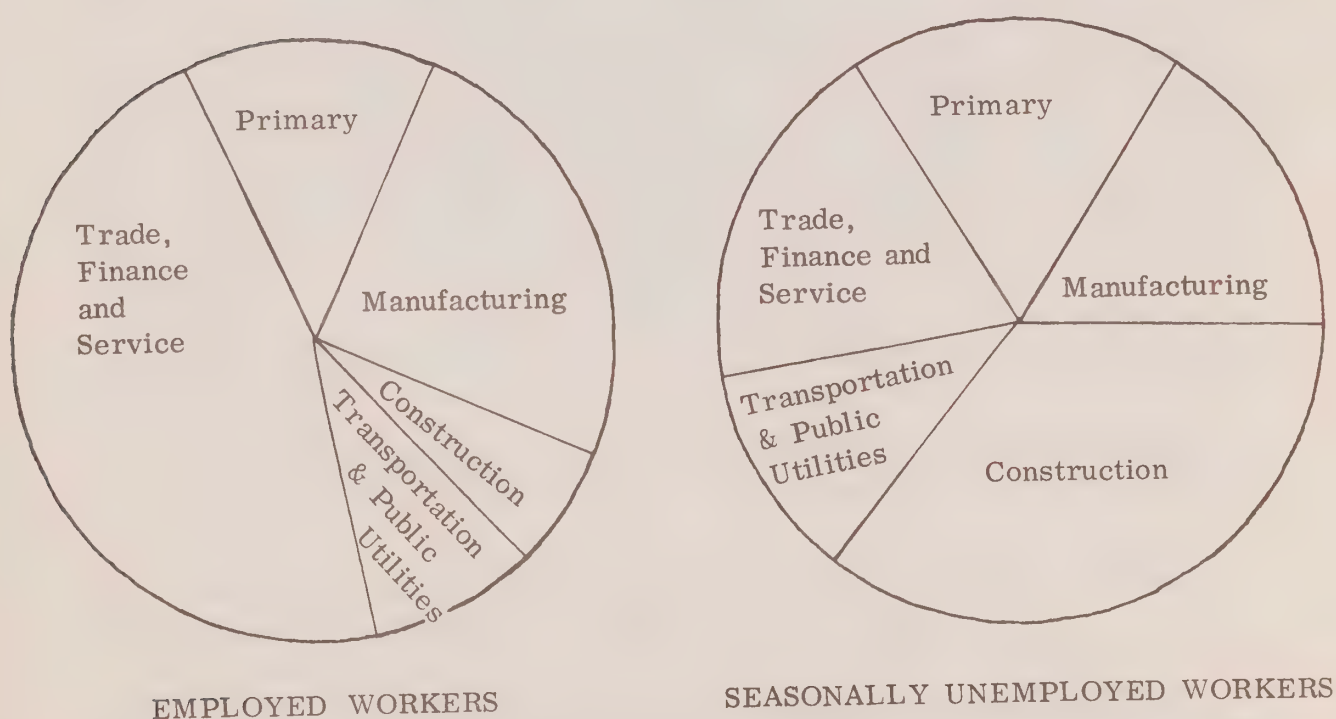
"... only 13% of the total work force is attached to the primary industries but these account for 18% of the seasonally unemployed work force."

"... the transportation and public utility industries which, with only 9% of the total work force, account for 11% of the seasonal job seekers."

"The trade, finance and service industries employ nearly one half of the total work force and the manufacturing industry another quarter. Yet, these industries combined account for only 35% of the seasonally unemployed workers."⁽¹⁾

Figure No. 18

THE INDUSTRIAL ATTACHMENT AVERAGES 1961 - 1964, CANADA ⁽²⁾

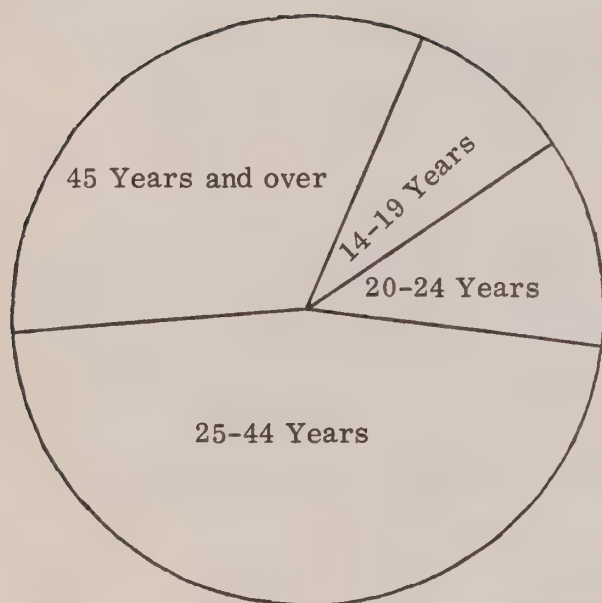


- 1 The Impact of Winter on the Canadian Worker, Economics & Research Branch, Dept. of Labour, Canada, Nov. 1965, pp. 23, 25.
- 2 Ibid, p. 24.

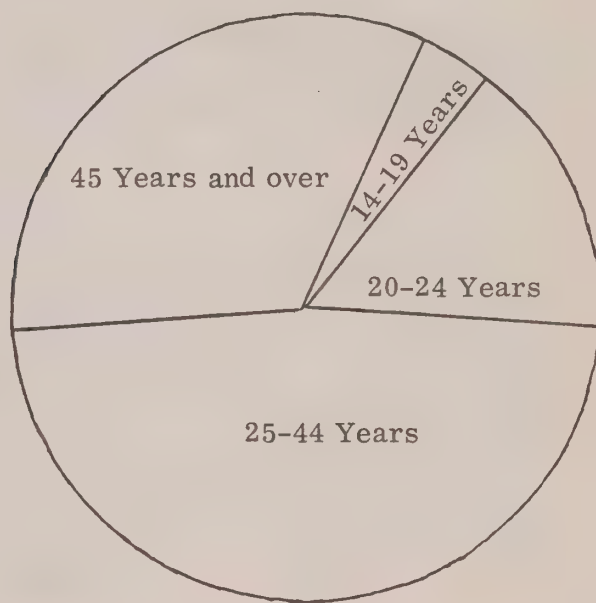
Figure No. 19 "compares the age distribution of the seasonally unemployed with that of the work force. It can be seen that while 88% of employed workers are between the ages of 20 and 44, 65% of the seasonally unemployed are in this age group. In case of 25-44 age group, the difference is less marked, 48% of all seasonally unemployed come from this age category in contrast to 45% who are employed in this group".⁽¹⁾

Figure No. 19

THE AGE COMPOSITION AVERAGES 1961 - 1964 CANADA⁽²⁾



EMPLOYED



SEASONALLY UNEMPLOYED

1 The Impact of Winter on the Canadian Worker, Economics & Research Branch, Department of Labour, Nov. 1965, p. 29.

2 Ibid, p. 30.

PERSONAL INCOME

Personal income includes payments from government such as family allowances, unemployment insurance benefits, and war service gratuities. It also includes wages, salaries and net income of unincorporated business, interest and dividends, and net rental income of persons. It does not include undistributed profits of corporations and other elements of national income not paid out to persons.

Table No. 29

Personal Income of Canada in millions of dollars		Personal Income of Ontario ⁽³⁾ in millions of dollars	
1958	- \$ 24,675 ⁽¹⁾	1958	- \$ 9,978
1959	- 26,036 ⁽²⁾	1959	- 10,566
1960	- 27,435	1960	- 11,023
1961	- 28,493	1961	- 11,490
1962	- 30,817	1962	- 12,244
1963	- 32,771	1963	- 13,022
		1964	- 13,996
		1965	- 15,239

1 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S. 1964, p. 1018.

2 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 1011.

3 Ont. Statistical Review 1965, Dept. Economics & Development, Apr., p.53.

SUMMARY

Personal income of Canada for the period 1958 to 1963 shows a tendency to rise. There is a rise of 32.81% between these dates. In 1962 it stood at \$30,817,000,000 and rose by over 6% to \$32,771,000,000 in 1963. The increase took place because of large payments to farmers by the Canadian Wheat Board and the combined effects of higher labour income, farm income and increased old age security transfer payments from the government.

Personal income of Ontario as a percentage of Canada dropped from 40.4 in 1958 to 40.1 in 1965.

Table No. 30

	Canada	Ontario
1958	\$ 1,445	\$ 1,714
1959	1,489	1,770
1960	1,535	1,804
1961	1,564	1,843
1962	1,667	1,931
1963	1,735	2,020
1964	1,821	2,125
1965	1,942	2,264

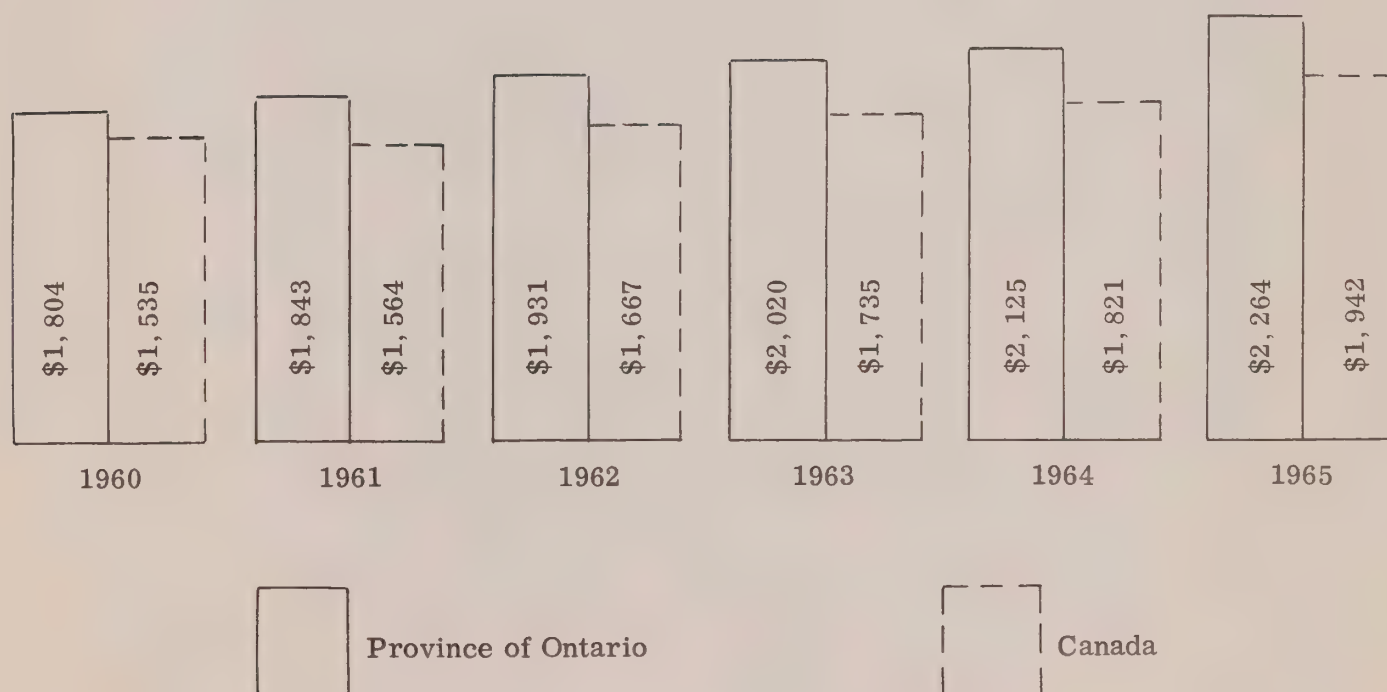
PER CAPITA INCOME

Ont. Statistical Review 1965, Dept. Economics & Development, Apr., p. 53.

Figure No. 20 compares per capita income for Ontario and Canada for the periods 1960 to 1965. Per capita income was on the rise for both Ontario and Canada all through this period 1960 to 1965, and Ontario's per capita income was higher than Canada's. It rose from \$1,804 in 1960 for Ontario to \$2,264 in 1965, an increase of 25.50%. In the case of Canada, it rose from \$1,535 in 1960 to \$1,942 in 1965, a rise of 26.51%.

Figure No. 20

**PER CAPITA INCOME
ONTARIO and CANADA
1960 to 1965**

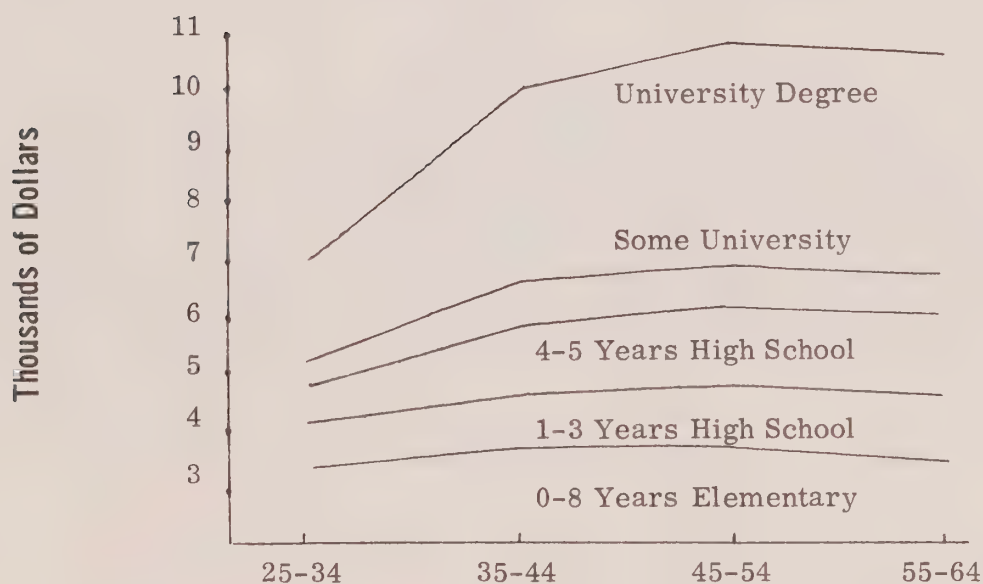


Ont. Statistical Review 1965, Dept. Economics & Development, Apr., p. 53.

Figure No.21 shows income by age group and educational level for the male Canadian non-farm labour force, 1961. This figure "suggests that higher education not only helps to account for higher initial earnings, but also that subsequent experience and performance is also influenced by the degree of initial formal training. In other words, advances in an individual's earning potential are more pronounced and prolonged in professional, managerial and other occupations requiring relatively high degrees of education, skill and flexibility. They are less pronounced and declines set in earlier for those in unskilled or semi-skilled occupations requiring relatively lower educational attainments." (1)

Figure No. 21

INCOME BY AGE GROUP AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL⁽²⁾
MALE NON-FARM LABOUR FORCE, 1961, CANADA



Based on data from Census of Canada, 1961.

1 The School Guidance Worker, Feb. 1966, Vol. 21, No. 5, p. 30.

2 Ibid., p. 31.

Table No. 31 shows the percentage distribution of families by income group in Kenora, Ontario, according to the 1961 census. Slightly more than one half (51.5%) of the families are in the income groups \$3,000-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,999 and \$5,000-\$5,999. The average income is shown as \$5,443.

Table No. 31

**NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILIES BY INCOME GROUP,
BY SPECIFIED MUNICIPALITIES,
1961 CENSUS**

	KENORA	
	Number	%
No Income	—	—
Under \$1,000	70	2.6
1,000 - 1,999	120	4.4
2,000 - 2,999	229	8.4
3,000 - 3,999	401	14.7
4,000 - 4,999	579	21.2
5,000 - 5,999	424	15.6
6,000 - 6,999	267	9.8
7,000 - 7,999	236	8.7
8,000 - 9,999	250	9.2
10,000 - 14,999	92	3.4
15,000 and over	56	2.1
T O T A L	2,724	100.0
Average \$	5,443	
Median \$	4,939	

Unpublished data from Canada 1961 Census.

Table No. 32 shows the percentage distribution of families by income group in the municipalities of Atikokan (including rural) and Fort Frances. The majority of the families are in the income group \$4,000 and over.

The average family income of Atikokan is shown as \$6,160 (townsite \$6,053), and Fort Frances \$5,289.

Table No. 32

**NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILIES BY INCOME GROUP,
BY SPECIFIED MUNICIPALITIES,
1961 CENSUS**

	Atikokan				Fort Frances	
	Rural Number	%	Townsite Number	%	Number	%
No Income	—		10	.7	—	
Under \$1,000	—		23	1.6	49	2.2
\$1,000 - 1,999	—		88	6.1	120	5.4
2,000 - 2,999	—		49	3.4	174	7.8
3,000 - 3,999	5	6.2	134	9.2	343	15.4
4,000 and over	75	93.8	1,148	79.1	1,545	69.3
TOTAL	80	100.0	1,452	100.0	2,231	100.0
Average Income \$	6,160		6,053		5,289	

Unpublished data from Canada 1961 Census.

Table No. 33 shows the percentage distribution of families by income group in Nipigon, Red Rock (including the unincorporated area) and Geraldton.

The majority of the families are in the income group \$4,000 and over. The average income for Nipigon is \$5,108, for Red Rock \$6,735, (unincorporated \$7,221) and Geraldton \$6,051.

Table No. 33

**NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILIES BY INCOME GROUP,
BY SPECIFIED MUNICIPALITIES,
1961 CENSUS**

	Nipigon		Red Rock				Geraldton	
	Number	%	Rural Number	%	Unincorporated Number	%	Number	%
No Income	—		—		—		—	
Under \$1,000	14	2.8	—		—		5	.7
\$1,000 - 1,999	41	8.2	6	5.8	—		25	3.3
2,000 - 2,999	38	7.6	17	16.3	—		55	7.2
3,000 - 3,999	43	8.6	10	9.6	5	1.8	138	18.2
4,000 and over	366	72.9	71	68.3	270	98.2	537	70.7
TOTAL	502	100.0	104	100.0	275	100.0	760	100.0
Average Income \$	5,108		6,735		7,221		6,051	

Unpublished data from Canada 1961 Census.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN CANADA

Any child who violates a municipal, provincial or federal law is a juvenile delinquent.

"The number of children who were found delinquent during 1964, disregarding the number of separate occasions on which they were found delinquent, was 17,005. The total number of separate occasions on which they appeared and were found delinquent, was 19,365. In 1963, the number of separate appearances which resulted in a finding of delinquency was 17,556." ⁽³⁾

Juveniles brought before courts in Canada

(1)	{	1957 - 11, 928
		1958 - 13, 134
		1959 - 13, 329
		1960 - 16, 009
		1961 - 16, 976
		1962 ⁽²⁾ - 18, 707

Figure No. 22 shows the total population of Canada for the years 1957, 1961 and 1965. In 1957 the total population in Canada was 16.6 million. By 1961 it had risen to 18.2 million, an increase of 9.5%. The estimated population of Canada on January 1, 1965 was 19,440,000, an increase of about 1,202,000 or 6.8% since the census of June 1, 1961. Since then the rate of population growth has been slower than during the previous ten years. This is due in part to a decline in the birth rate since 1961 to an estimated 23.8 per thousand of the population in 1964, compared with an average of 28 per thousand in the first half of the 1951-61 period. A falling off in immigration has also contributed to the decline in the rate of growth.

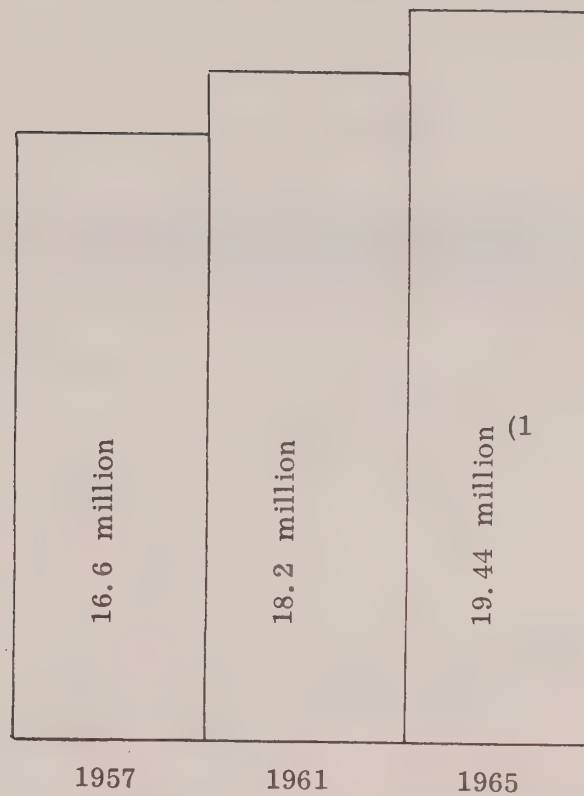
1 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S. 1964, p. 339.

2 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 416.

3 Juvenile Delinquent 1964, May 1966, Catalogue No. 85-202, Semi-annual, D.B.S., p. 7.

TOTAL POPULATION OF CANADA

Figure No. 22



% increase between 1957 = 9.5
1961

% increase between 1961 = 6.8
1965

Juvenile Delinquency in Canada, Dept. of Justice, Ottawa, 1965, Catalogue No. J2-1965, p. 7.

1 Canada 1965-66, July 10, 1965, Catalogue No. CS 11-203/1965, p. 13.

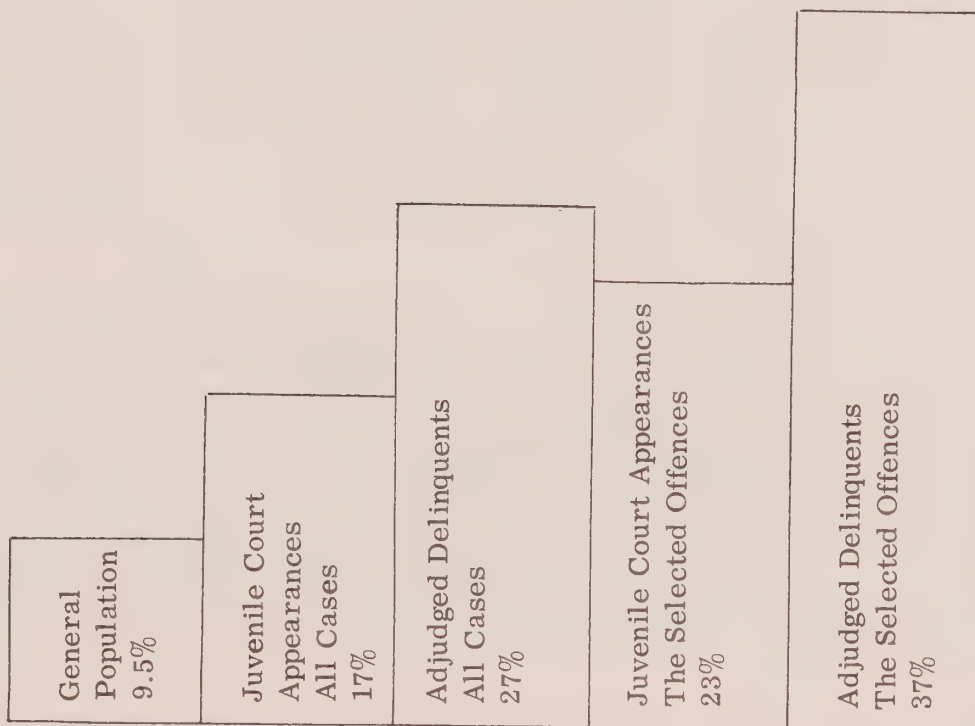
Figure No. 23 shows that "in 1957, the overall population of Canada (including juveniles) was 16.6 million. By 1961, it had risen to 18.2 million, an increase of 9.5%. During the same period, the number of juveniles brought before the court increased from 371 to 435 per hundred thousand, a rise of 17%, or almost double the rate of increase in the general population. The number found delinquent, per hundred thousand, increased from 308 to 392, or 27%, nearly triple the rate of increase in the general population.

The number of those brought before the court for the selected offences ... rose from 190 to 235 per hundred thousand, that is 23%. The number of these found delinquent went from 160 to 220 per hundred thousand, or 37%." (1

Table No. 34 and figure No. 23 summarize the above mentioned observations.

Figure No. 23

PERCENTAGE INCREASES BETWEEN GENERAL POPULATION AND JUVENILE COURT APPEARANCES, ADJUDGED DELINQUENTS ETC., 1957 and 1961, CANADA



1 Juvenile Delinquency in Canada, Dept. Justice, Ottawa, Cata. No.J2-1965, p. 7.

Table No. 34

Percentage increase of the following between 1957 and 1961

General Population	9.5%
Juvenile Court Appearances - all cases	17.0%
Juveniles Found Delinquent - all cases	27.0%
Juvenile Court Appearances - selected offences	23.0%
Juveniles Found Delinquent - selected offences	37.0%

Juvenile Delinquency in Canada, Dept. Justice, Ottawa, Cata. No.J2-1965, p. 7.

Table No. 35

POPULATION UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE, CANADA

1941 - 3,198,551	
	Increase in Population 1,052,166
	% Increase - 32.9
1951 - 4,250,717	
1951 - 4,250,717	
	Increase in Population 974,493
	% Increase - 22.93
1956 - 5,225,210	
1956 - 5,225,210 ⁽¹⁾	
	Increase in Population 966,712
	% Increase - 18.50
1961 - 6,191,922 ⁽²⁾	

1 Canada Year Book 1959, p. 155.

2 Canada Year Book 1965, p. 175.

Figure No.24 shows the number of juveniles (7-15 years) on probation to the courts and to parents in Canada for the years 1957 to 1961. The number of children placed on probation increased in each of the years 1957 to 1961. Probation totals were 3,632 in 1957, 5,323 in 1958, 5,689 in 1959, 6,840 in 1960, and 6,944 in 1961.

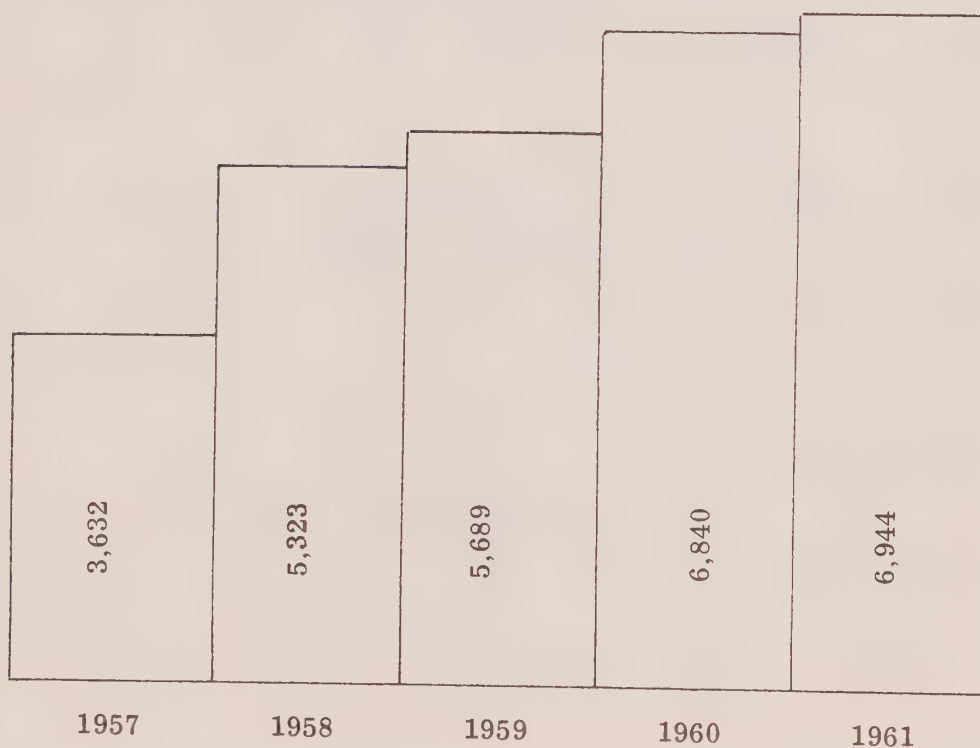
Percentage Increase in Probation Totals

1957 - 1958	46.56%
1958 - 1959	6.09%
1959 - 1960	20.23%
1960 - 1961	1.52%

The percentage increase in the number of juveniles on probation between 1957 and 1961 is 91.19%.

Figure No.24

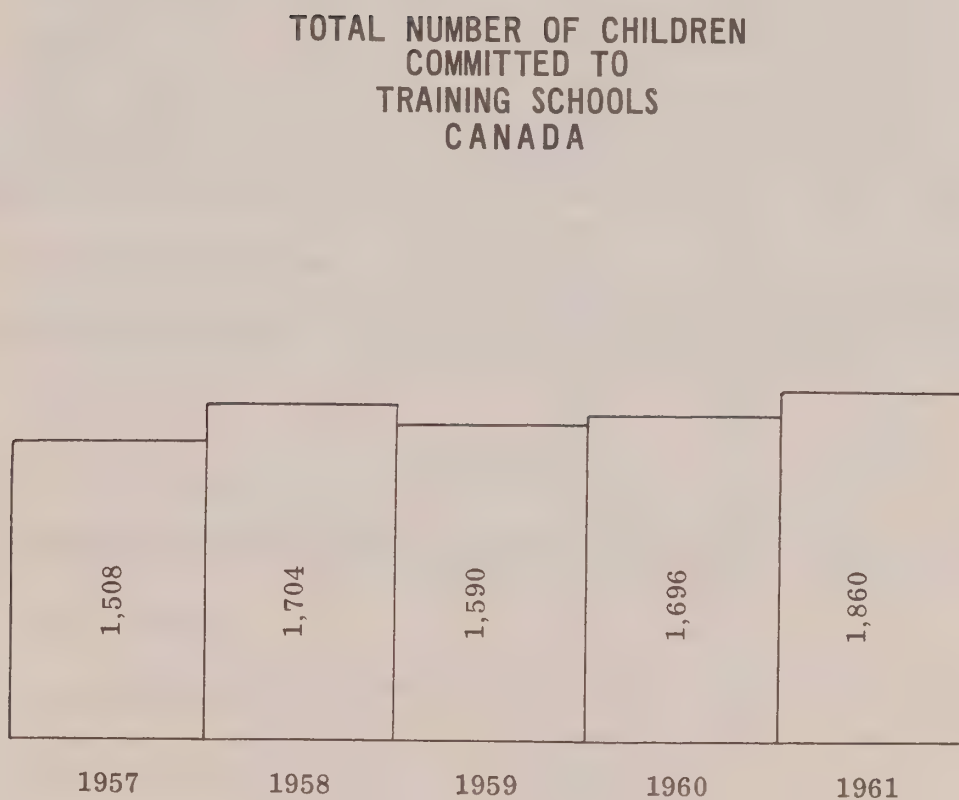
TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES 7 TO 15 YEARS PLACED ON PROBATION TO COURTS AND TO PARENTS, CANADA



Juvenile Delinquency in Canada, Dept. of Justice, Ottawa, Cata. No. J2-1965, p. 314.

Figure No.25 shows the number of children committed to training schools in Canada from 1957 to 1961. With the rise in juvenile delinquency in Canada, the number of children committed to training schools increased over the five year period 1957-1961. In 1957 the total of such children was 1,508; in 1958 the total was 1,704; showing a rise of 13%. In 1959 the total was 1,590; in 1960 it was 1,696; an increase of 6.7%. In 1961 it was 1,860, an increase of 9.74% over 1960. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of children sent to training schools in the period 1959 to 1960.

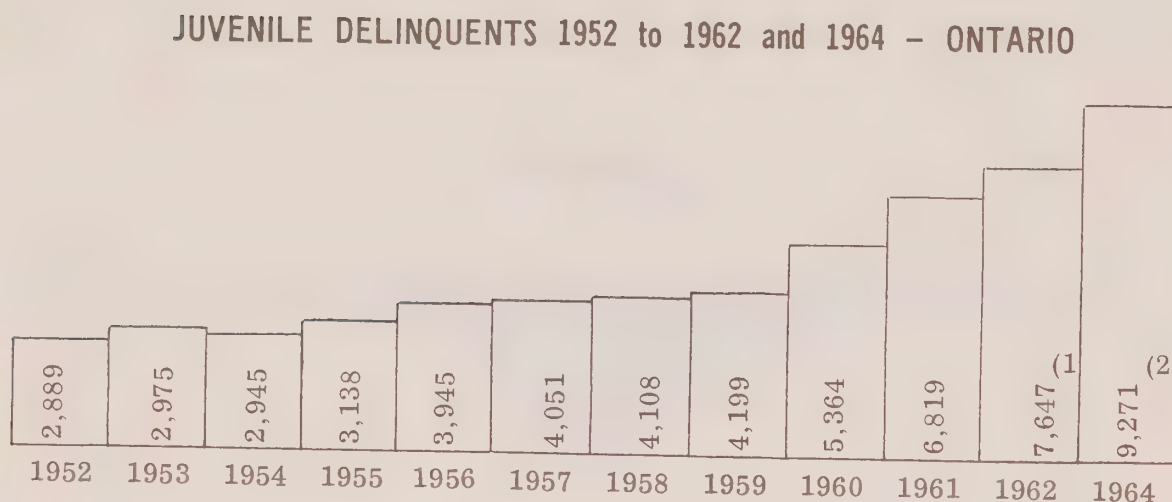
Figure No.25



Juvenile Delinquency in Canada, Dept. of Justice, Ottawa, Cata. No. J2-1965, p. 8.

Figure No.26 shows the number of delinquents in Ontario for the period 1952-1962 and 1964. Juvenile delinquency has been on the rise in Ontario since 1952. The rise is greater from 1959 onwards. The percentage of increase in juvenile delinquency between 1958 and 1959 was 2.22%, but it reached 27.74% between 1959 and 1960. The percentage rise between 1961 and 1964 was 35.96. The rise in population was only 9.5% from 1957 to 1961 and 6.6% from 1961 to 1965.

Figure No.26



Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., 1964, p.400.

1 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p.416.

2 Juvenile Delinquents, Queen's Printer, May 1966, Cata.No. 85-202, Annual, pp. 30, 31.

Table No.36

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN ONTARIO

Annually for 1958-1962, and the 3 year period 1961-1964

1958 - 1959	2.22%
1959 - 1960	27.74%
1960 - 1961	27.13%
1961 - 1962	12.14%
1961 - 1964	35.96%

Summarized on the basis of data in Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 416.

Table No. 37

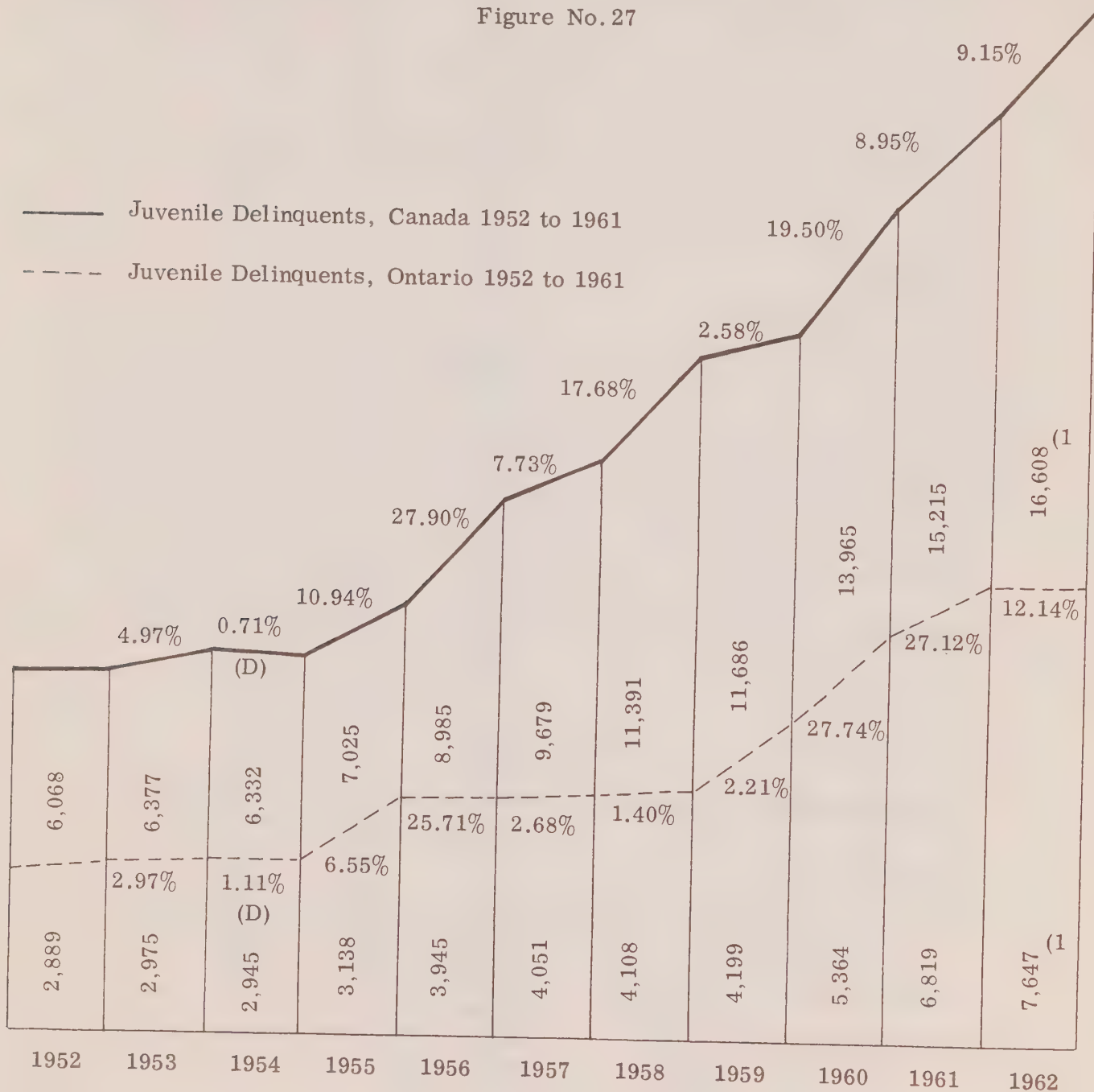
DELINQUENCY AND CRIMES - ONTARIO

		<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>
Major sexual offences (rape)	Male	96	7
	Female	—	—
Other sexual offences	Male	951	81
	Female	9	1
Prostitution	Male	279	—
	Female	565	—
Assaults	Male	5,544	171
	Female	328	10
Robbery	Male	555	90
	Female	33	2
Wounding	Male	114	27
	Female	23	2
Housebreaking	Male	4,414	2,127
	Female	97	59
Auto theft	Male	2,336	416
	Female	257	37
Food and Drug Act	Male	14	—
	Female	—	—
Narcotics Control Act	Male	52	—
	Female	31	—
Gaming and betting	Male	1,297	—
	Female	82	—
Theft \$50 and under	Male	5,982	2,960
	Female	1,110	305
Theft over \$50	Male	2,336	416
	Female	257	37
Have stolen goods	Male	1,167	133
	Female	92	8
Other criminal code	Male	13,682	1,336
	Female	1,067	275
Federal statutes	Male	4,596	195
	Female	271	68
Provincial statutes	Male	75,394	639
	Female	6,908	126
Offensive weapons	Male	674	36
	Female	24	—
Municipal by-laws	Male	6,530	126
	Female	784	4

Crime Statistics, D.B.S., 1963, Cata. No. 85-205, Annual, p. 38.

Figure No. 27 compares numbers of juvenile delinquents in Ontario and Canada. The delinquency figures for both rose with the population increases: the Canadian population was 16,080,791 in 1956, and 18,238,247 in 1961, a rise of 13.42%; in Ontario the population increased from 5,404,900 in 1956 to 6,236,100 in 1961, an increase of 15.38% for the period. The increase in juvenile delinquency in Ontario was gradual from 1952 to 1958. From 1959 to 1961 there was a sharp rise followed by a levelling off in 1962.

Figure No. 27



Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., 1964, p. 400.

1 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 416.

Table No. 38

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1953-62

Year	Ontario	Canada	Percentage of Juvenile Delinquency in Ontario as Compared to Canada
	No.	No.	Percentage
1953	2, 975	6, 377	46. 65 ⁽²⁾
1954	2, 945	6, 332	46. 51
1955	3, 138	7, 025	44. 67
1956	3, 945	8, 985	43. 91
1957	4, 051	9, 679	41. 85
1958	4, 108	11, 391 ⁽¹⁾	36. 06
1959	4, 199	11, 686 ⁽¹⁾	35. 93
1960	5, 364	13, 965	38. 41
1961	6, 819	15, 215	44. 82
1962	7, 647	16, 608	46. 04

Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 416.

1 Includes 956 cases in 1958 and 35 cases in 1959 "Adjourned sine die", compiled for statistical purposes as juvenile delinquents.

2 Summarized on the basis of Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 416.

CRIME - CANADA

In 1961, in Canada, 43,161 adults were charged with 81,867 indictable offences; 38,679 were found guilty of 71,262 offences. In 1960 there were 39,343 adults charged with 73,411 indictable offences; and 35,433 were found guilty of 64,707 offences.⁽¹⁾

In 1961, 49.0% of the persons convicted of indictable offences had not gone beyond elementary school grades in education; 50.8% were 24 years of age or younger, and 35.4% were between the ages of 25 and 44; 78.7% lived in urban centres. Of the offenders, 91.8% were males, 86.7% were born in Canada, 62.0% were unmarried, 20.7% were recorded as labourers and 12.1% had no remunerative employment.⁽²⁾

In 1962 there were 42,935 adults charged with 81,181 indictable offences; 38,663 were found guilty of 71,507 offences.⁽³⁾ Of the persons convicted of indictable offences in 1962, 47.9% had not gone beyond elementary grades in education; 51.3% were 24 years of age or younger, 34.5% were between the ages of 25 and 44 years; 77.6% lived in urban centres.⁽⁴⁾ Of these offenders, 91.9% were males, 87.0% were born in Canada, 62.0% were unmarried, 20.9% were recorded as labourers and 11.3% had no remunerative employment.⁽⁴⁾

1 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D. B. S., p. 388.

2 Ibid., p. 389

3 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D. B. S., p. 405.

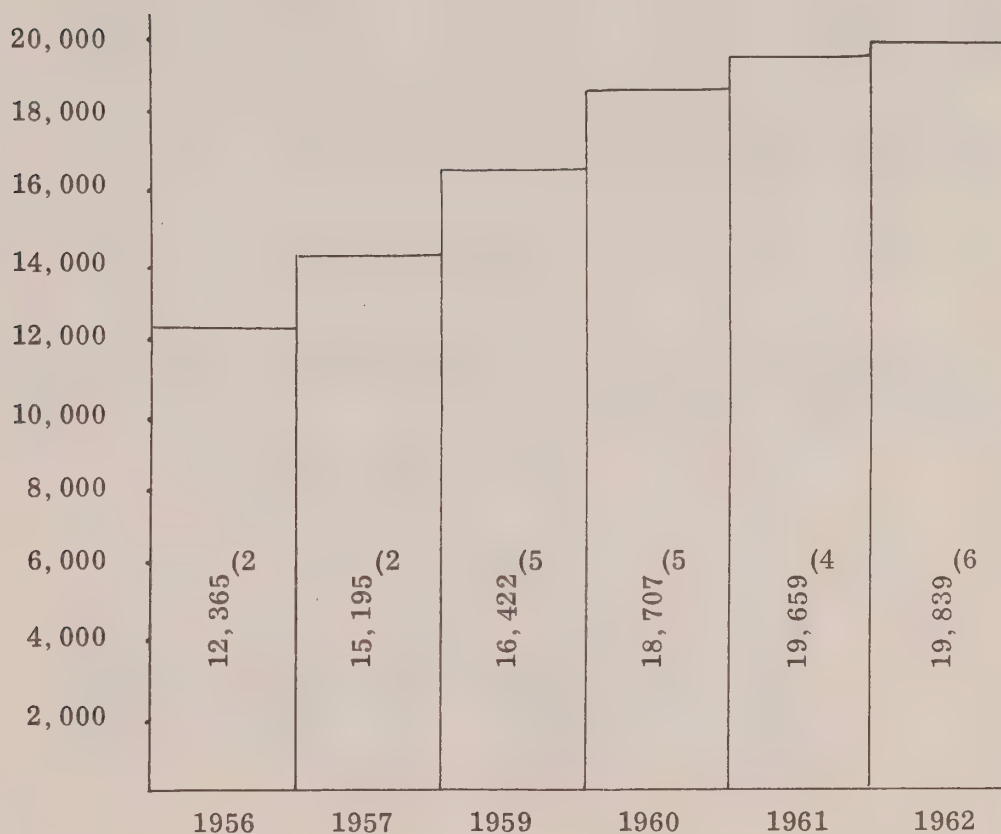
4 Ibid., p. 406.

Figure No.28 shows a summary of young adult offenders from 1956 to 1962 in Canada. There is an increase of 22.89% in young adult offenders between 1956 and 1957.

The population of Canada increased from 16,080,791⁽¹⁾ in 1956 to 18,238,247⁽³⁾ in 1961, showing an increase of 15.54%.

Figure No. 28

**YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS (16-24 YEARS)
1956, 1957, 1959, 1960 and 1961, 1962 - CANADA**



1 Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 142.

2 Ibid., p. 313

3 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 158.

4 Ibid., p. 395.

5 Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 361.

6 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 412.

Table No. 39 shows the numbers of persons charged and convicted of indictable offences in Canada and Ontario for the period 1959-1962, as well as the percentage of those charged who were subsequently convicted.

Table No. 39

PERSONS CHARGED AND CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES

Year	O N T A R I O			C A N A D A		
	Charges	Convictions	% Convicted	Charges	Convictions	% Convicted
1959 ⁽¹⁾	13,873	12,080	87.1	34,812	31,092	89.3
1960 ⁽¹⁾	15,458	13,482	87.2	39,343	35,443	90.1
1961 ⁽²⁾	16,198	13,985	86.3	43,161	38,679	89.6
1962 ⁽²⁾	15,872	13,764	86.7	42,935	38,663	90.0

1 Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 358.

2 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 408.

Table No. 40

Percentage increase in the young adult offenders (16-24 years) for the years 1956, 1957, 1959, and 1960-1962, Canada.⁽¹⁾

$$\frac{1956}{1957} = 22.89\%$$

$$\frac{1957}{1959} = 8.08\%$$

$$\frac{1959}{1960} = 13.91\%$$

$$\frac{1960}{1961} = 5.09\%$$

$$\frac{1961}{1962} = 0.91\%$$

(1) Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 313.

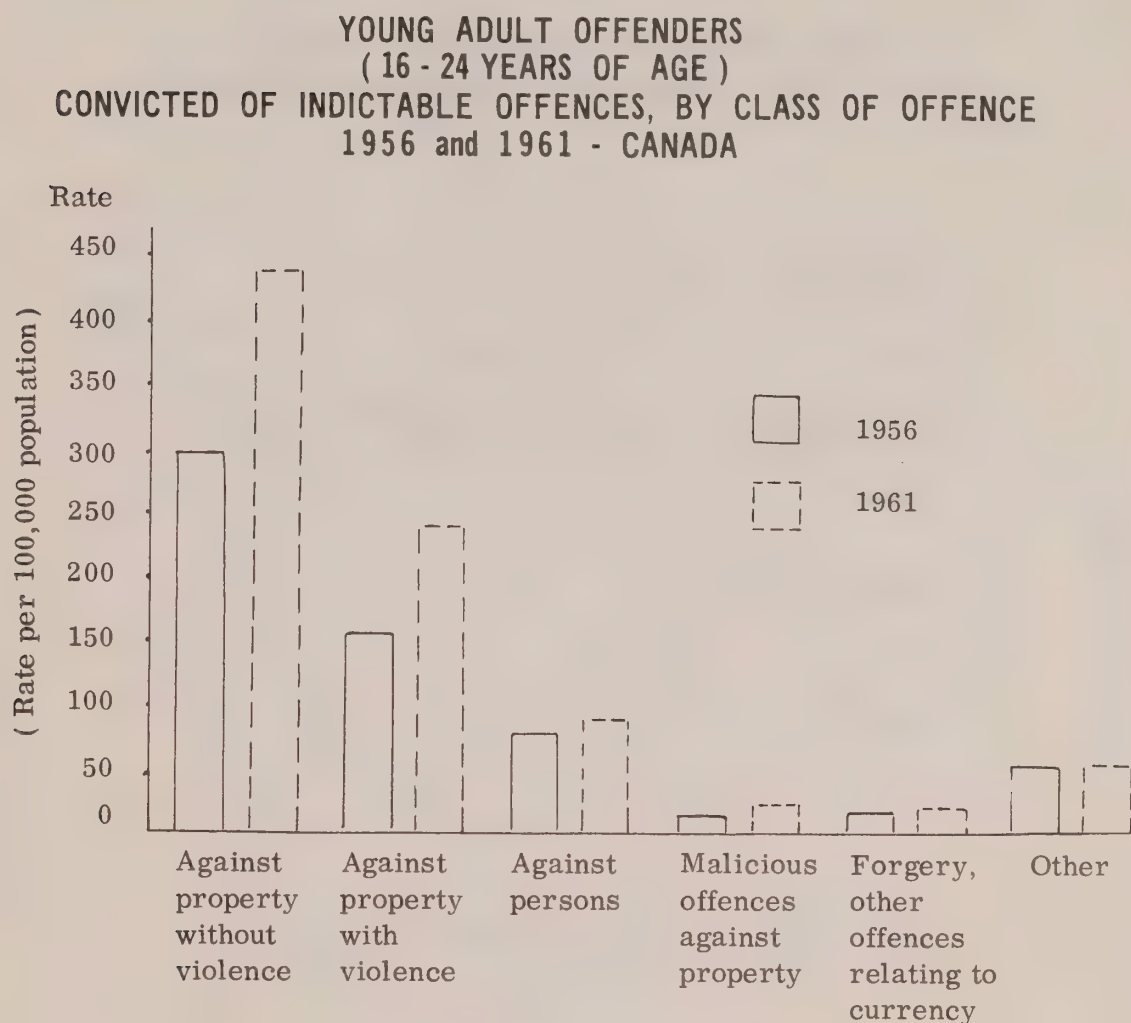
Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 361.

Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 395.

Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 412.

Figure No. 29 shows young adult offenders (16-24 years of age) convicted of indictable offences, by class of offence, 1956 and 1961. The figure shows increases in convictions "against property without violence" and "against property with violence".

Figure No. 29

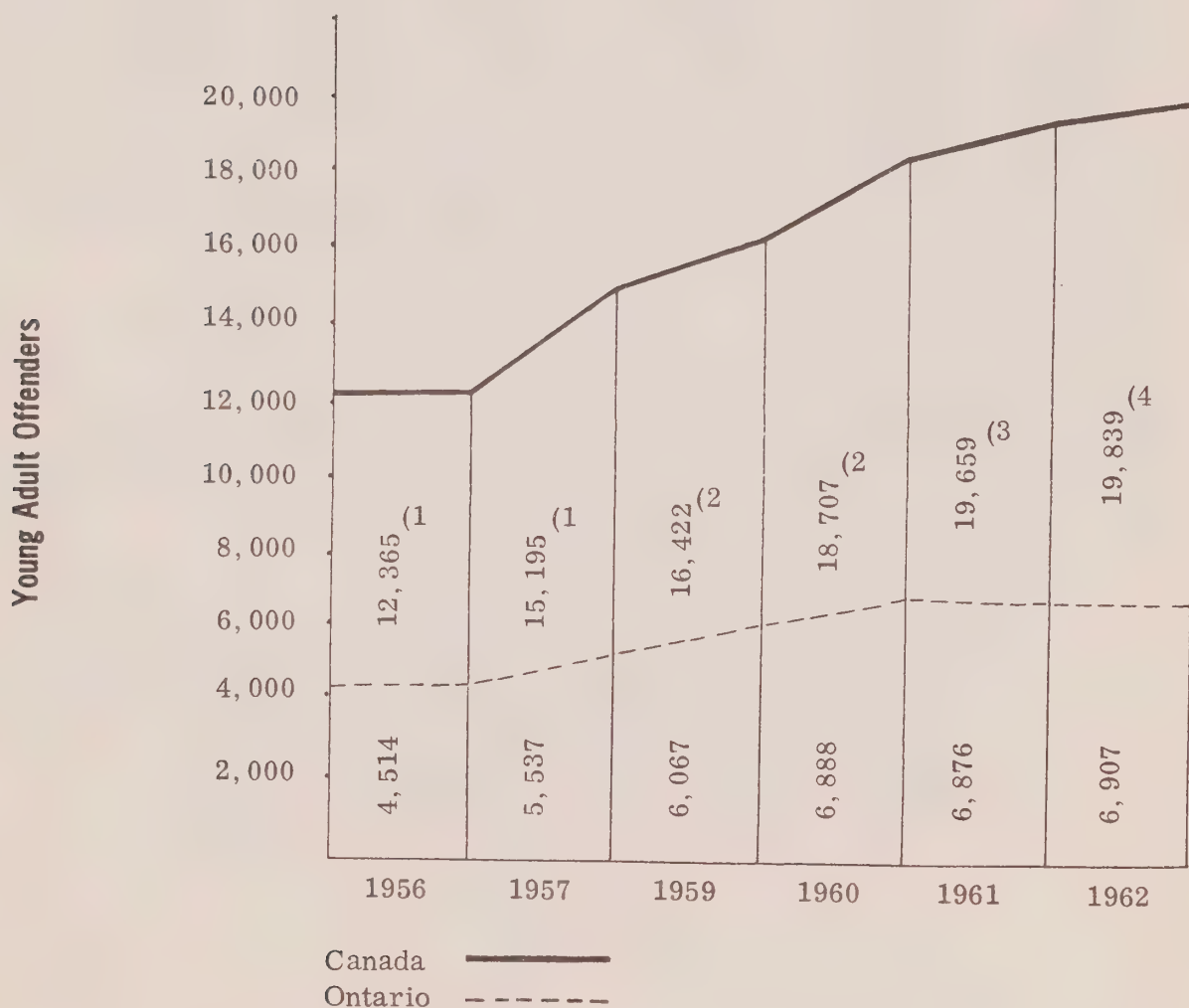


Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 395.

Figure No. 30 shows the young adult offenders in Canada and Ontario. There is gradual increase in the number of such offenders in both Canada and Ontario for the period 1956-57 and 1959-1962.

Figure No. 30

YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS (16-24 YEARS)
1956, 1957, 1959, 1960 and 1961 - CANADA AND ONTARIO



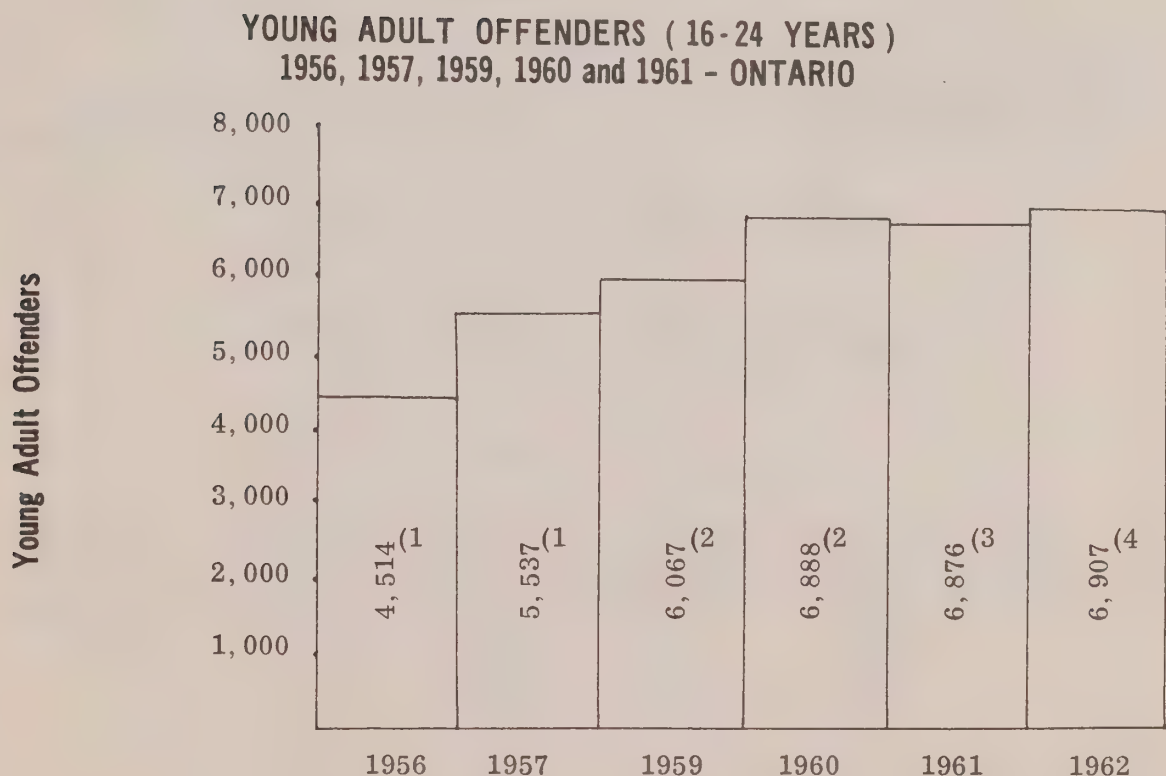
- 1 Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 313.
- 2 Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 361.
- 3 Canada Year Book 1962-63, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 395.
- 4 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 412.

Figure No. 31 shows the increase in the number of young adult offenders in Ontario from 4,514 in 1956 to 6,907 in 1962, an increase of 53.01%. The period from 1956 to 1959 shows an increase in young adult offenders from 4,514 to 6,607, or 34.40%. The rise in young adult offenders was gradual between 1960 and 1962.

The following shows the percentage increase or decrease in young adult offenders (16-24 years) in Ontario.

1956	=	
1957)	=	22.66%
1957	=	
1959)	=	9.57%
1959	=	
1960)	=	13.53%
1960	=	
1961)	=	-0.17%
1961	=	
1962)	=	0.45%

Figure No. 31



- 1 Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., p.313.
- 2 Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p.361.
- 3 Canada Year Book 1962-63, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 395.
- 4 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p.412.

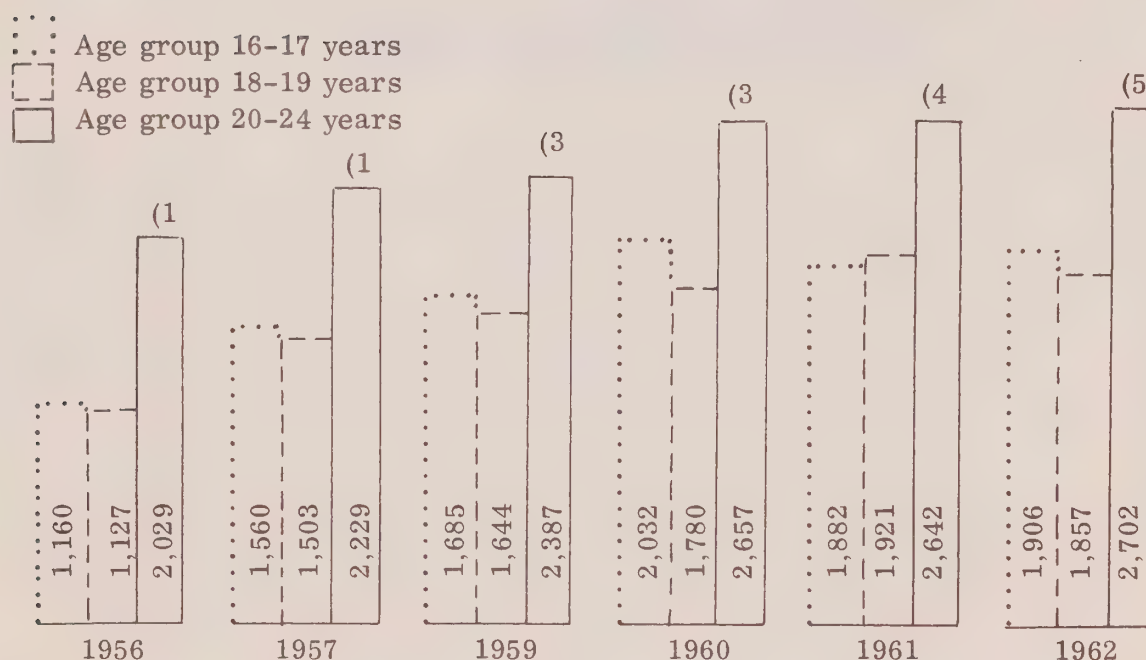
Figure No. 32 shows the number of young adult male offenders in 3 age groups, 16-17 years, 18-19 years, and 20-24 years, for the years 1956-1962. There is a general rise in the number of offenders in every age group throughout the period 1956-1962. The number of offenders in the age group 16-17 years increased from 1,160 in 1956 to 1,906 in 1962 (64.31%). The offenders in the age group 18-19 years increased from 1,127 in 1956 to 1,857 in 1962 (70.45%); and that of the age group 20-24 years increased from 2,029 in 1956 to 2,702 in 1962 (30.21%).

During the same period, the total population of Canada increased from 16,080,791⁽²⁾ to 18,570,000⁽⁷⁾ or 15.48%.

During 1956 to 1961, The population of Ontario increased from 5,404,933⁽²⁾ to 6,236,092⁽⁶⁾ or 11.54%.

Figure No. 32

YOUNG ADULT MALE OFFENDERS BY AGE GROUP 1956, 1957, 1959 to 1962 - ONTARIO



1 Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 313.

2 Ibid., p. 142.

3 Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 361.

4 Canada Year Book 1962-63, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 395.

5 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 412.

6 Ibid., p. 160.

7 Ontario Statistical Review for 1965, Dept. Economics & Development, p. 33.

Table No. 41 shows the percentage increase or decrease in the young adult male offenders of the age group 16-17 years, 18-19 years, and 20-24 years for the periods 1956-1957, 1957-1959 and 1959-1962 in Ontario.

Table No. 41

Percentage increase or decrease in the young adult male offenders for the age group 16-17, Ontario.

$\frac{1956}{1957} = 34.48\%(I)$	$\frac{1960}{1961} = -7.39\%(D)$
$\frac{1957}{1959} = 8.01\%(I)$	$\frac{1961}{1962} = 1.27\%(I)$
$\frac{1959}{1960} = 20.59\%(I)$	

Percentage increase or decrease in the young adult male offenders for the age group 18-19 years, Ontario.

$\frac{1956}{1957} = 33.36\%(I)$	$\frac{1960}{1961} = 7.92\%(I)$
$\frac{1957}{1959} = 9.38\%(I)$	$\frac{1961}{1962} = -3.34\%(D)$
$\frac{1959}{1960} = 8.27\%(I)$	

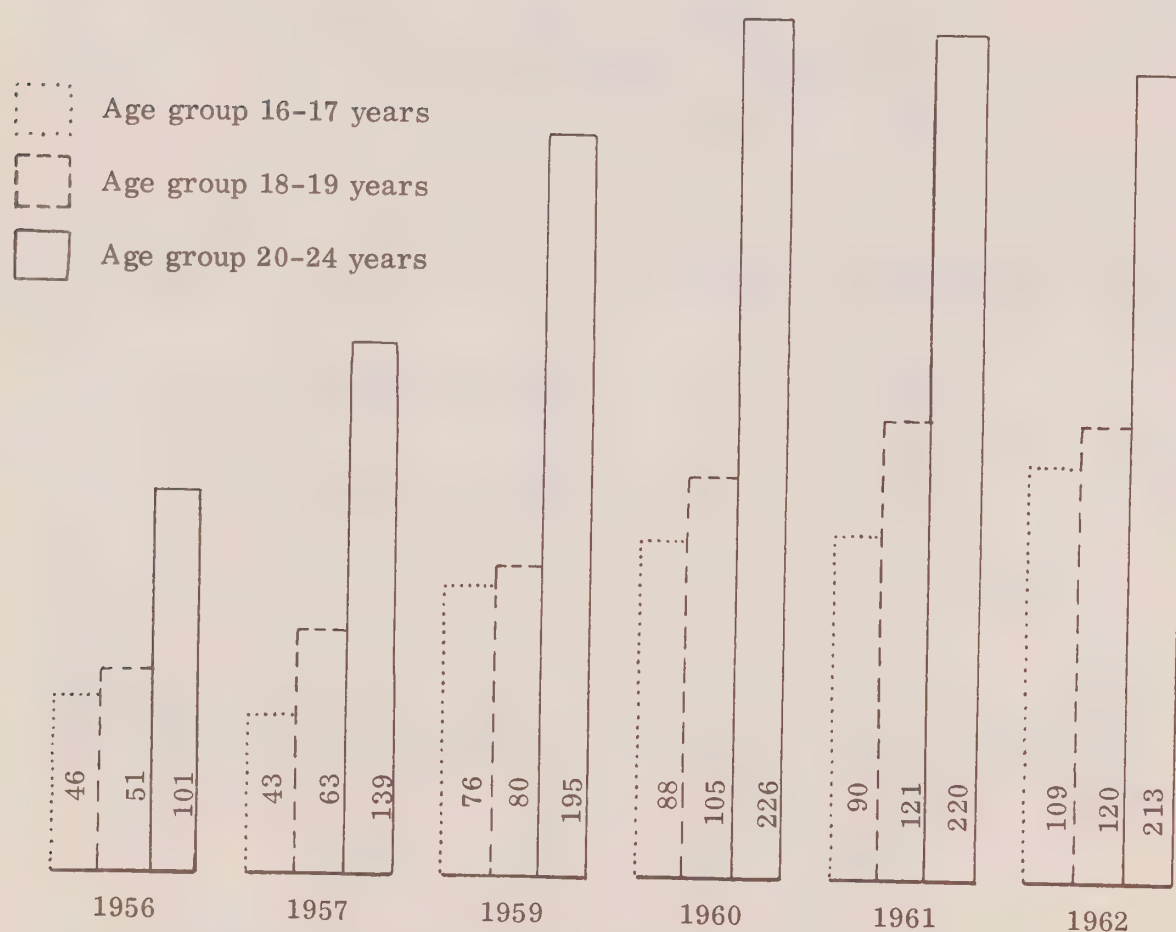
Percentage increase or decrease in the young adult male offenders for the age group 20-24 years, Ontario.

$\frac{1956}{1957} = 89.86\%(I)$	$\frac{1960}{1961} = -0.96\%(D)$
$\frac{1957}{1959} = 7.08\%(I)$	$\frac{1961}{1962} = 2.27\%(I)$
$\frac{1959}{1960} = 11.31\%(I)$	

Figure No. 33 divides the young female adult offenders into three categories of age group, namely, 16-17 years, 18-19 years, and 20-24 years, and the number of offenders in each group for the years 1956-1962. The percentage increase in the young female offenders for the period 1956 to 1962 was 236.95% for the age group 16-17 years; the % increase for the same period, 1956-1962, for the age group 18-19 years was 235.29%; and the % increase for the same period, 1956-1962, for the age group 20-24 years was 210.89%.

Figure No. 33

**YOUNG ADULT FEMALE OFFENDERS BY AGE GROUP
1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 - ONTARIO**



Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 313.

Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 361.

Canada Year Book 1962-63, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 395.

Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 412.

Table No. 42 shows the percentage increase or decrease in the young adult female offenders of the age groups 16-17 years, 18-19 years, and 20-24 years for the periods 1956-57, 1957-59 and 1959-62, Ontario.

Table No. 42

Percentage increase or decrease in the young adult female offenders for the age group 16-17 years, Ontario.

$\frac{1956}{1957} = -6.53\% \text{ (D)}$	$\frac{1960}{1961} = 2.27\% \text{ (I)}$
$\frac{1957}{1959} = 76.74\% \text{ (I)}$	$\frac{1961}{1962} = 21.11\% \text{ (I)}$
$\frac{1959}{1960} = 15.78\% \text{ (I)}$	

Percentage increase or decrease in the young adult female offenders for the age group 18-19 years, Ontario.

$\frac{1956}{1957} = 23.53\% \text{ (I)}$	$\frac{1960}{1961} = 15.23\% \text{ (I)}$
$\frac{1957}{1959} = 27\% \text{ (I)}$	$\frac{1961}{1962} = 0.83\% \text{ (I)}$
$\frac{1959}{1960} = 31.25\% \text{ (I)}$	

Percentage increase or decrease in the young adult female offenders for the age group 20-24 years, Ontario.

$\frac{1956}{1957} = 37.62\% \text{ (I)}$	$\frac{1959}{1960} = 15.98\% \text{ (I)}$
$\frac{1957}{1959} = 40.29\% \text{ (I)}$	$\frac{1960}{1961} = -2.66\% \text{ (D)}$
	$\frac{1961}{1962} = -3.19\% \text{ (D)}$

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

In 1961 the Northwestern Ontario Commission on Employment prepared a detailed report consisting of "material selected from the forty graphs, one hundred tables and charts, and forty thousand words collected and prepared during the study." The conclusion reached was that "our employment problems are serious, complicated and will increase in the next five years." The whole report exuded gloomy pessimism.

Four years later, at the end of 1965, the magazine *TRADE AND COMMERCE* carried a comprehensive sixty-page review of the economy of northwestern Ontario under a heading announcing "buoyant business conditions create labour shortages... Lakehead industry appears to be feeling the pinch of quite a serious manpower shortage." About all we learn from these conflicting observations is that the economic structure of northwestern Ontario appears to be erratic, volatile and highly changeable.

It is the purpose of this section to suggest what forces brought about this particular change in the hope that the reader will be able to formulate a clearer idea of the areas of study that will contribute a higher rate of economic growth for the region.

According to the commission on employment, in 1961 northwestern Ontario suffered from four basic types of unemployment:

1. Structural unemployment occurred through the decline in demand for the products of particular industries. In 1961 there was structural unemployment in Canada Car; however, in 1965 Canada Car was working on \$22,000,000 worth of subway cars for Toronto and Montreal and a \$4,000,000 order for commuter cars for the Ontario government.
2. Technological unemployment resulted from the introduction of labour-saving methods into industry. In 1961 there was technological unemployment in the logging industry; however, since then mechanization in the forest industry has stimulated investment to the point where employment has actually increased.
3. Cyclical unemployment was the result of periodic changes in the demand for particular products. In 1961 there was cyclical unemployment in the iron-ore industry; however, a combination of external, demand factors, and the introduction of the pelletizing process have completely altered this situation as well.
4. Seasonal unemployment developed when there were variations in production or demand within a single year. In 1961 there was seasonal unemployment in the tourist industry; however, in 1965 things had greatly improved and the industry was flourishing.

Ostensibly, the current economic boom has been generated by the vast amount of investment currently being made in northwestern Ontario. The following are but a few examples:

Steel Company of Canada — iron-ore mine and pelletizing plant	\$50,000,000
Great Lakes Paper Company — new kraft plant	31,000,000
Department of Highways — road expansion	30,000,000

Caland Ore Company — iron pellet plant	15, 000, 000
Domtar Newsprint Limited — mill expansion	14, 500, 000
Dow Chemical — new chemical plant	8, 000, 000
Abitibi Paper Company — mill expansion	8, 000, 000

Not only is the economy bolstered by the direct and obvious effects of this investment, but also, as this money is spent and respent by service groups, suppliers, retailers, transporters, etc., its effect is multiplied many times. Hence, the construction industry has grown up rapidly and a highly efficient and diversified transportation system has been developed for exporting the forest products, minerals, and manufactured goods from the region.

To be more specific, the value of mineral production has risen from \$82,000,000 in 1961 to \$99, 000, 000 in 1962, \$107,000,000 in 1963 and about \$110,000,000 in 1964. The value of the principle minerals mined in 1964 was estimated as follows: iron \$33, 000, 000; copper \$25, 000, 000; gold \$23, 000, 000; zinc \$18, 000, 000; and silver \$4, 000, 000.

Forest based industries in northwestern Ontario constitute the major component of the region's economy. Ten major industrial establishments that operate in the area provide employment to 7,000 people with a total payroll exceeding \$38, 000, 000. The total value of production amounted to \$202, 000, 000 in 1963, and for 1965 is expected to approach \$220, 000, 000.

Manufacturing activity is based primarily on forest resources. Paper and allied industries account for 73% of the total value of shipments, 64% of the employees, and 70% of the payroll. The next largest manufacturing group, processors of foods and beverages, accounted for only 13% of shipments. It is estimated that total factory shipments are now well in excess of \$300, 000, 000.

During 1964, Fort William and Port Arthur ranked third among Canada's ports, handling more than 18, 000, 000 tons of cargo — a 24% increase on 1963.

Construction in 1965 promises to be well up with the \$37, 000, 000 figure and this is approximately 50 per cent higher than the previous year. Major expansions in pulp and paper and mining establishments made a big contribution to 1964's building figures and this area of industry was well represented again in the 1965 construction picture.

Will the boom continue? Or is it simply the result of a number of uncontrollable factors that are coincidentally working together at this time? Are things like Russia's demand for wheat, the whims of American tourists, and Toronto's demand for subway cars to be relied upon? For example, the prosperity of the pulp and paper industry hinges upon exports and therefore upon tariff policies and fluctuations in demand in foreign countries, particularly in the United States.

In the long run, export markets for Canadian pulp and paper seem reasonably secure — no large reserves of pulpwood remain to be exploited, and Canadian resources must continue to provide the bulk of the world's supply. But the possibility of serious instability in the short run remains very real. Fortunately, demand for pulp and paper is expected to show a sharp increase within the next decade. It is believed that the level of demand reached by 1975 will accommodate construction of 26 new (500 tons per day) mills.

But what of technological unemployment? Perhaps, in the short run, mechanization in the forest industry has merely evened out the seasonal nature of the activity, so that employment holds fairly constant. It is possible that the long run result will involve a decrease in the demand for labour and some stagnation of employment. Is the labour force, in general, well enough educated and trained to enable the northwest to remain competitive in the midst of the current world-wide trade struggle?

It appears that if the level of economic growth in northwestern Ontario is to maintain its current buoyancy, action should be taken on many fronts. Costs must be cut, workers must be retrained and relocated, facilities and techniques must be updated. Great encouragement must be given to outside investment, government-business co-operation must develop, a larger local market must be created, and secondary industry must be strengthened.

